THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 93. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

The Latest Ocean Horror.

The Crest of the Wave.

The Astor House Mock Marriage.

Charges Against Gen. Howard.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

SHIPWRECK.

The Lost Ship Crest of the Wave—The Terrible Fate of All on Board—Three Bodies Found and their Burial.

Only brief despatches concerning the wreck of the ship Crest of the Wave on a reef near Cobb's Island, and the announcement of the loss of all on board, have been given up to this time. The ship sailed from Liverpool on the 8th of March last, bound to Baltimore, with a cargo of 600 tons of salt and 300 tons of general merchandise, although it has been reported she was laden principally with railroad iron. She was built in Warren, Me., in 1854, of 940 tons burthen, commanded by Captain Jones and owned by his brother Alexander Jones, of East Baltimore. The story of the furious gale that tore the vassel's sails from their fastenings, the heavy seas that washed her decks, the relentless waves that dashed her staunch hull on the rocks, the critical moment when the crew and officers took to the boats to save their lives, and were dashed, gasping, strargling, into the watery gulf, will never be told. Their sufferings of body and anxiety of mind, could they be known, would undoubtedly fill another page of terror in the huge volume of the terrible ordeals, the heroism and deaths of noble men and women on the deep sea, that a thousand times has sent the shafts of anguish into the souls of the civilized world.

One consolation remains, poor though it be—that a portion of the bodies of the crew have been washed ashore and received Christian burial at the hands of humane men. Besides the three bodies found—which show that the experiences they passed through before death were terrible—there have been washed ashore on Cobb's Island quantities of women's and children's clothing, leading those who picked them up to believe that, with the hardy mariners who suffered the fearful death of drowning, delicate women and tender babies were among them as passengers and met the same fate.

The additional particulars relating to the wreck and the finding and burial of four bodies were received yesterday by letter by Captain L. J. Merritt, of the Coast Wrecking Company. His correspondent, Mr. John Caulk, agent of the Board of Underwriters of New York, and Deputy Collector at Chincoteague Inlet, Virginia, discovered the vessel on the 13th inst., while in the discharge of his duty. Those who had friends on board the unfortunate ship will be glad in the hour of their grief to learn that any further details than the letter contains desired by them, at this or any future time, will be given without a moment's delay.

Mr. Caulk's letter is as follows:—

On Board Cutter Admit, off North End Hog Island, Atlantic Coast, April 13, 1870.—Captain I. J. Merritt, Coast Wrecking Company, New York—Dear Sir:—On a cruise this day to visit a vessel ashore near Cobb Island, loaded with coffee, I found the ship Crest of the Wave, of Baltimore, from Liverpool, with railroad iron, china-ware, etc., sunk and all hands drowned. The ship is on her beam end, heading south, with port side out at low water, and spars and yards visible. She lies on a reef east of north end of Hog Island, one and a half miles from the beach, in the south pass of Little Matchapungo inlet, two and a half fathoms of water at low tide, with keel off shore and deck in towards the beach.

I went ashore on the island at once, just below the wreck, and found four dead bodies had been picked up by the Messrs. Cobb brothers and Mr. Doughty, and humanely buried by them. One of the dead was a large, stout man, whose weight was thought to be two hundred and twenty-five pounds, and thirty years of age. From circumstances it was supposed that he was the master of the ship, Captain Jones. The gentlemen above referred to, and others on Cobb's Island, deserve much credit for the care they have taken to bury the bodies, so that they can be removed at leisure when required by their friends. They will do all in their power to assist in their removal if requested.

Two boats came in at the inlet at Hog Island—ship's yawl and captain's gig—which were supposed to have come from the ill-fated vessel. To all appearances the crew had manned the boats to reach the shore, when they filled in the terrible sea and all were lost. This will account for the bodies being found, as was the case, eight or ten miles south of the wrecked ship.

Any information in the future relative to the vessel or to the dead will be freely given to its owners and the friends of the crew or passengers.

The apparel of ladies and children was picked up upon Hog Island, and the supposition is that there were both ladies and children on board. No other bodies than those mentioned have been picked up on Cobb's Island. Respectfully, JOHN CAULK, Agent of Underwriters, and Deputy Collector, Chincoteague Island, Va.

MURDER WILL OUT.

Arrest for Participation in a Murder Four Years After the Crime.

The Washington *Star* of last evening says:—

Our readers no doubt remember the execution at Marlboro, Prince George's county, Md., on the 2d day of November, 1866, of four colored men—Wm. Plater, Henry Luckett, William Jones, and Henry Davis—who were tried and convicted of the murder of Colonel William Lyles, near Fort Washington, on the Potomac, in the month of June of the same year. The murder was a very atrocious one, and was solely for the purpose of robbery. The four men above mentioned, with another named Henry or Nimrod Richards, went to the house of Colonel Lyles and asked for lodgings, and were directed to an out-house, a former quarter for slaves, where they were told they could remain until morning. They retired; but, according to the confession of Plater, made shortly after his conviction (on the 6th of September), instead of going to the shelter pointed out to them they laid down in the grass, having agreed that Richards should give the word for an attack on the inmates of the house, in order to obtain possession of the money they believed to be in it. About midnight the word was given, and the party burst open the door of the house and commenced firing on the inmates. Colonel Lyles was shot in bed. Mrs. Lyles escaped. The parties then robbed the house of money and valuables, including from $1200 to $1500 in Virginia bank bills. Some weeks afterwards one of the criminals offered some of this money at a banking house in Alexandria, and the police of that city, from the clue thus obtained, soon arrested the four men named above, but Henry alias Nimrod Richards managed to make his escape. Since that time he has been all through the North, but a few weeks since a colored detective of Boston arrested him, and he was subsequently sent to Baltimore on a requisition, where he has been confined for a week past. Richards, in the Baltimore jail, acknowleged to Sheriff Albert that he was the party that they had been after; stated that since the murder he had been all over the North and West, being followed everywhere; said that he knew that he would have to swing, and the only request he had to make was that he should have a speedy trial. Sheriff Frazier, of Prince George's county, Md., arrived here with the prisoner last night and immediately started with him to Marlboro, where it is likely his request for a speedy trial will be granted.

GENERAL HOWARD.

The Fernando Wood Investigation—Important Testimony.

Among the latest witnesses before the House Committee on Education and Labor in the matter of the charges against General O. O. Howard were Rev. Dr. Boynton, former pastor of the Congregational Church; Mr. Harvey, bricklayer; J. W. Rumsey; Deacon White, treasurer of the church; H. R. Searle, architect; and General Balloch; but only Messrs. Harvey and Rumsey were examined. The examination extended over quite a field, embracing transactions connected with the University grounds and buildings, the farm purchased beyond Uniontown, and certain transactions of a private character in which General Howard was interested.

Mr. Rumsey testified in regard to certain bonds of the church having been cashed at their face value by General Balloch, upon the order of General Howard, and that the amount ($24,000) had been deposited in the Freedmen's Saving Bank—$18,000 to his (Howard's) credit as special treasurer of the church fund, and $6000 to his individual credit, which amount he secured to the church by the deposit of a mortgage made by D. L. Eaton to General Howard on a piece of property which the latter had previously sold to the former.

It was also stated that General Howard had requested the contractors and others that in making purchases they should obtain whatever hardware, etc., was needed of J. R. Evans, as it would be to his (Howard's) pecuniary advantage, and that when bills were presented they were taken to General Balloch, who did not pay the money over to Mr. Evans, but upon the bills being receipted the amount was applied to the payment of certain protested notes of Mr. Evans, upon the back of which was the name of General Howard as endorser. These notes are understood to have been given in connection with the purchase of the Barry farm, over the Eastern branch.

THE DEATH-BED NUPTIALS.

Evidence Touching the Astor House Ceremony Ruled Out—Speech of the Prisoner's Counsel.

The feature of yesterday's proceedings in the McFarland trial in New York was the speech of Mr. Graham upon the death-bed nuptials at the Astor House. Mr. Graham could not convince the Recorder, and the testimony was excluded, but we present the speech, which, it is stated, caused a great sensation in court:—

Your Honor said that when I got to my defense I would have a right to go into these details. I have a right to show that they put that man's mind into such a condition that recovery was hopeless. What use I may make of this is a secret that is known only to my own mind; but I have a right within your Honor's own admission to show all that took place. We have a right to ask whether this death was solely due to the pistol shot or did it come to pass from other causes. It seems to me that this man was impressed with the fact that he was going to die from the very start. He was told that he could not live. They marked him as a dead man before death had marked him as his victim, else why did they call in this will-maker and follow that up by that accursed ceremony? It was to get possession of his property before he was known to be a dying man. Your Honor knows it was not proper to impress a man with the idea of death just at the moment he was injured, or before these doctors had pronounced upon the deadly character of the wound. Why was this man told that he must arrange his secular affairs and put his house in order? I have a right to show that this man cringed within himself. I have a right to show that they held up to him the very mirror of despair and satisfied him that there was no possibility of his recovery. Has not your Honor said that I had a right to be informed of what took place there when I got to my side of the case? I ask why is the secret to be kept back, and why are we not entitled to know with what they treated this man from the very time when he was placed upon his back until his death? This indictment charges that he came to his death by this pistol-bullet at a certain time—neither sooner nor later than that—and I have a right to show that they made it sooner. I produced legal authority the other day to show that the mode of death under the indictment was a proper subject of this inquiry; now, why is it that the prosecution shrink from this? It is because it will draw into this case the woman on whom they rely to sustain this charge. The meaning is to prevent the impeaching of that woman's testimony in advance. It has been said that she is to be a witness for this prosecution, and why have we not the right to forestall and prepare for her access to the witness stand? In this case, are not the jury entitled to know who were the actors in this matter, and brought about the result upon this man whom they maddened into frenzy? If we have shown that there was no healthy action of his brain, it was as much their pistol that shot Richardson as if they had shot Richardson themselves. If this man stands proved in this court as bereft of his mind, who are the people that frenzied him? Who are those that maddened him? Who are responsible for him at the time that he was found in this act? It was these conspirators to whom reference has been made in the evidence, which has shown that they were pushing his mind to that extreme that might have been expected in their career. It would be well for those to ask themselves the question whether they were not putting the last ounce upon the camel's back that will cause it to give way under the weight that is placed upon it. They might have asked the question if we take this man's children from him and he becomes insane, may it not bring about this very result that they now seek to bring upon him? I submit to your Honor that those who desired this iniquity murdered Mr. Albert D. Richardson; that this man was no further in this deed than the pistol which he held in his hand, but that he was controlled by the very wicked machinations of those conspirators. I submit that I have the right to let this Court and jury know every occurrence that took place from the time this man was wounded until he went to the bar of his Maker. Why do they seek to keep this out of the case? We say we have a right to show all that occurred from the very moment that he was carried over to that house from the act of this man, who was deprived of his reason, and left by her who, at this time above all other times, should have stuck to him the closer. She deserted him for that money about which I am trying to examine this witness. I do not believe she ever had a particle of affection for Richardson. She had the idea that all she wanted to have the *elite* of the city on their knees to her was money. She knew that her husband could not supply her and that she wanted the wealth of Richardson; and that was all that those who were in league with her wanted. What an indecent occurrence was this! It was known that he was in that condition that the law calls *in articulo mortis*, and this will-maker was called in. This hellish ceremony was not then determined on. Nothing could descend upon her in the capacity of mere mistress; but no time was lost; they were unwilling to wait a few minutes until the doctors pronounced upon his condition; they sent for a will-maker to make a will in favor of this unhappy woman, who had been pushing him from the start, so this man was told that he must prepare for death—he must prepare for death. All the buoyancy of hope was taken away from him. The experience of all men will prove that one of the surest elements of health is for the patient to start with the conviction that he cannot and will not die. Why was this man's mind rendered desperate? What more agonizing for a man who wanted to live than to be told that which was calculated to make him die? that the very moment he was brought into that hotel, those surrounding him told him he must prepare for that eternity in which he is now existing. I ask your Honor that this case be not unduly restrained. I say that those who killed Albert D. Richardson are those who maddened and frenzied this unfortunate man; that at the time when all that could restrain him from an act like that was his reason. They deprived him of it; let the responsibility of this trial rest upon them. There is no inquiry that we do not want, as I have said before. I do not mean to allow my professional relations to minister to anything like revenge. We have entered upon these family relations no more than was necessary to prove the fact that this man said to an intelligent man, Mr. Ludlow, that there were conspirators; and no one shall be assailed by this defense. We have gone further than was called for by our oaths. We stand precisely within the line of the decision of this court. I understood when I wanted to introduce previously the circumstances of that ceremony and to show that that was one of the causes of this death, it was distinctly excluded on that ground, and now when I stand here and want to tell this court and this jury of the fearful ordeal which this dying man was passed through, the prosecution meet me with an objection and say such testimony is impertinent to this inquiry. If they show that Albert D. Richardson went into eternity as the result of this pistol shot, I should have a right to show that some other mode was used. It seems to me, if your Honor please, that it would be an unnecessary waste of time to continue further. We propose to show that at the time mentioned by this witness the process of will-making was commenced for the purpose of arguing before this jury whether under this indictment this prisoner can be found guilty at all. We have a right to insist that the argument of this indictment is not proven, in view of these circumstances.

—The Democrats ran no ticket in the township of Schoolcraft, Mich., at the recent election. The name of that town is rather against them.

—Disgusted with one of the stamps that will not stick, a Providence letter-writer on Thursday dropped the letter into the post office with the stamp securely fastened with a pin.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Coal Miners' Strike.

Mexico and California.

The Rain and the Freshet.

Damage in the Lehigh Valley.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE STATE.

The Miners' Strike.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., April 19.—For some days past, owing to the strike of the miners in the Schuylkill region, coal has been shipped from this section to points along the Reading Railroad. Yesterday the miners at Plymouth refused to load the Reading cars, and all the collieries stopped work, and would not resume until operators promised to load no more cars for the Reading Road. The men will not do anything to relieve the wants of the Schuylkill operators, or to supply their customers with coal.

The Rain Storm

which commenced here on Sunday evening lasted until last night. The Susquehanna rose eight feet yesterday, and this morning is twenty feet high and still rising. Although the rain is over, no apprehensions of serious damage are felt.

The Rise in the Lehigh.

Mauch Chunk, April 19.—The water in the Lehigh reached its highest point last night. It lacked but six inches of the last October freshet. The railroad above this point sustained slight damages, which will be repaired to-day. The road below is unimpaired. The river is now steadily falling and the rain has ceased.

Advices from the Lehigh coal region state that the men will not suspend, and that work is going on as usual.

The Storm at Allentown.

Allentown, April 19.—The storm which commenced here on Sunday and continued all day yesterday was one of the most severe that has visited this place for a long time. The Lehigh rose twelve feet yesterday, carrying away a number of small bridges and fences, lumber, etc. The Lehigh Valley Railroad track was carried away at Penn Haven, and the Branch road at Slatington was covered with water, delaying the passage of trains. Several mines in the Hazleton region are reported drowned out. Yorktown, Trescow, and Jeanesville are suspended; also the Audenreid mines, but whether from the effects of the storm or some other cause has not yet been ascertained.

The Freshet in the Lehigh Valley.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Easton, April 19.—The Lehigh Canal is under water. The Delaware Canal is safe except the guard bank at this place, which is considerably injured. The river is rising slowly. The Lehigh has risen seven feet, but now begins to recede.

Mauch Chunk, April 19—7 A. M.—The water last evening at 9 o'clock stood nine feet on the dam, but has fallen steadily since, and now stands seven feet eleven inches. North of here, at the Bow Curve, about four hundred feet of track is gone. There are heavy slides at several points above Penn Haven. Yesterday's express train was detained until 5 o'clock this morning.

Mauch Chunk, April 19—12 M.—The track is restored and all trains moving on time. Reports from the canal are not yet complete. A slight break is reported below Freemansburg.

FROM MEXICO.

Detention of a Vessel—The Mexican Reign of Terror.

San Francisco, April 18.—Advices from Mazatlan to April 7 have been received. The United States steamer Saranac and the English gunboat Reindeer were in port. The authorities had seized the steamer Forward on the plea that she was being employed by General Vega. The captain protested and claimed a thousand dollars a day for her detention. Instructions from the Capitol were waited for.

Colonel Lucas Pento, an adherent of Lozado, voluntarily delivered himself to the authorities and was ordered to appear before Governor Rube, at Concordia. On the way there he was shot.

The Legislature had demanded an explanation, but the Government plead ignorance of the murder.

Carlos F. Colon, ex-Governor of Lower California, had been sentenced to four years' imprisonment for the illegal reduction of customs due Lopez while acting Governor.

The great commotion upon the supposed advent of Placido Vega had about subsided.

FROM NEW YORK.

Killed on the Railway.

Peekskill, April 19.—A young man named James Gerity was killed at Sing Sing yesterday, while endeavoring to cross the track in front of a train.

A Vagrant's Head Smashed.

Fishkill, April 19.—A vagrant, name not known, was crushed to death between a ferry boat and the dock, at this place last night. His head was completely smashed.

Arrival of the Remains of Mr. Burlingame.

New York, April 19.—The steamer Silesia has arrived, having on board the remains of the late Anson Burlingame.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

New York, April 19.—Stocks firm. Money easy at 6 per cent. Gold, 113⅛. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 112¾; do. 1864, do., 111; do. 1865 do., 111⅛; do. do. new, 109⅝; do. 1867, 110⅛; do. 1868, 110⅛; 10-40s, 106⅛; Virginia 6s, new, 69; Missouri 6s, 92⅛; Canton Co., 69⅜; Cumberland preferred, 32; Consolidated N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 93; Erie, 24⅞; Reading, 99; Adams Express, 61; Michigan Central, 120½; Michigan Southern, 88⅛; Illinois Central, 139⅛; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 99⅛; Chicago and Rock Island, 116⅛; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 92⅛; Western Union Telegraph, 32⅛.

Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore, April 19.—Cotton firm at 22¾c. Flour very firm but unchanged. Wheat firm; Maryland red, $1·45@1·50; Pennsylvania, $1·32@1·35. Corn active; prime white, $1·10; yellow, $1·09@1·11. Oats steady at 63@65c. Rye dull at $1·05. Provisions firm and unchanged. Whisky very quiet, but firm at $1·05@1·06 nominally.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mitigation of a Sentence.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, April 19.—Ensign C. O. Allibone, United States Navy, of the Asiatic fleet, was tried in November last on the charge of disobedience of orders and treating with contemptuous and disrespectful language and deportment his superior officer. The court found him guilty and sentenced him to be dismissed the service.

Secretary Robeson has acted upon his sentence as follows:—So far as relates to disrespectful language and deportment, the finding of the court-martial is approved. There not being sufficient evidence of disobedience of orders, the finding as relates to that offense is set aside. The sentence of dismissal is mitigated to suspension from duty for three months and reprimanded by his squadron commander in a general order.

The Darien Canal.

It was rumored last night that Minister Thornton had protested, on behalf of his Government, against the interoceanic canal treaty across the Isthmus of Darien unless the British Government was allowed to participate equally with the United States. It is understood that this right is claimed under certain treaty stipulations.

The Iroquois.

When the United States steamer Iroquois goes out of commission at Philadelphia her machinery is to be thoroughly repaired.

A Magnificent Reception.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Madame Garcia and Minister Garcia, at their musical entertainment last night, had for their guests nearly all the foreign ministers in Washington, accompanied by the ladies of their respective families, together with several Senators and other distinguished personages.

The richness of the ladies' toilets was a distinguishing feature of the occasion, equalled only by those at the ball in honor of Prince Arthur.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Shipments of Treasure.

San Francisco, April 18.—The steamer olorado sailed for Panama to-day. She had on board 300 passengers, including the survivors of the Oneida, and $795,000 in treasure, of which $538,000 is for England, $248,000 for Valparaiso, and $9500 for Panama, making a total shipment of treasure since January 1 of $12,927,000, including $4,861,000 sent to New York overland.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Military Celebration.

Lowell, April 19.—Fifty or sixty Lowell members of the old "Sixth" started for Worcester this morning to celebrate the anniversary of their march through Baltimore.

Serious Accident.

Francis M. Bowman, employed on the Boston and Lowell Railroad, had his left hand badly crushed this morning while coupling some cars.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

London, April 19—11·30 A. M.—Consols for money, 94⅛, and for account 94⅛. American securities quiet. U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 88⅛; of 1865, old, 87⅞; of 1867, 89⅛; 10-40s, 86⅛. American stocks firm; Erie Railroad, 20¾; Illinois Central, 113⅛; Great Western, 28.

Liverpool, April 19—11·30 A. M.—Cotton quiet: middling uplands, 11⅛d.; middling Orleans, 11⅜@11⅛d. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales.

A later despatch from Bombay announces that the shipments of cotton from that port up to the 16th inst. were only 27,000 bales.

London, April 19.—Sugar, 32s. on the spot, and firmer; 27s. 6d.@27s. 3d. afloat. Calcutta Linseed, 59s. 6d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

London, April 19—2 P. M.—Consols for money, 94⅛; for account, 94⅛; United States 5-20s of 1862, 88⅛; of 1865, old, 87¾; 10-40s, 86⅛.

Paris, April 19.—The Bourse opened quiet. Rentes, 74f. 60c.

Liverpool, April 19—2 P. M.—Yarns and fabrics at Manchester steady. California Wheat, 9s. 1d.; red Western, 9s. 9d. Receipts of Wheat since last report, 60,000 quarters, of which 55,000 are American. Corn, 30s. 6d. Pork, 97s. Lard, 68s. Cheese, 72s. 6d.

Antwerp, April 19.—Petroleum opened quiet at 50f. 50c.

Frankfort, April 19.—Five-twenties opened flat at 95.

Paris, April 19.—The Bourse closed firm. Rentes, 74f. 70c.

Havre, April 19.—Cotton opened quiet.

Antwerp, April 19.—Petroleum closed flat.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEYSHIP.

The Interminable Dispute Again Under Way—The Argument Upon Mr. Sheppard's Motion for a Re-examination of the Figures.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judges Allison, Ludlow, Peirce, and Paxson.

This morning, as by continuance from last Friday, the Court, consisting of all the Judges, sat to hear counsel upon the motion filed in October last by Furman Sheppard, Esq., for a re-examination of the figures in the contested election of 1865, he claiming that Judge Brewster's calculation was clerically erroneous, and that a correction of the arithmetical mistakes will reinstate him in the office of District, Attorney. The various proceedings through which the contested election cases of 1868 have passed are well known to the public. The judgment of this Court by Judge Brewster, the petition for a recount by Mr. Sheppard and the answer filed by Mr. Gibbons, the withdrawal of Mr. Sheppard from the office pending his *certiorari* to the Supreme Court and the occupation of the position by Mr. Gibbons, the judgment of the Supreme Court confirming that of this court, the naming of a day for the hearing of Mr. Sheppard's motion, the application by Mr. Gibbons for an injunction to restrain the proceeding here, and its refusal by Judge Read—all these have been promptly given to the public in our columns as they occurred, and now it is hoped the litigation has reached its last stage, and that the conclusion arrived at by the court will finally settle the title to an office which is of such vital importance to the safety of the community.

At ten o'clock Messrs. Biddle and Hagert appeared as counsel for Mr. Sheppard, and Mr. Gibbons appeared with Mr. McMurtrie and Mr. Mann as his counsel.

The Attorney-General, whose opinion when judge was the subject of this discussion, was in Court for a few moments, but retired before the arguments began.

Mr. Hagert opened for Mr. Sheppard, speaking in substance as follows:—

On Monday, the 14th day of February last, the opinion of the Supreme Court was delivered, affirming the judgment of your Honors to this case, and the record was remitted to this court. At that time there were pending and undisposed of the two petitions which had been filed by Mr. Sheppard in October and November last, praying for a correction of errors in the table upon which the decree of your Honors was founded, with the answers of Mr. Gibbons to those petitions.

Shortly after the record had been returned your Honors expressed your readiness to hear and dispose of the petitions and answers, and in this end fixed March 16, and subsequently the 28th day of March for the argument. Upon this latter day my colleague and myself came into court prepared to discuss the matter at issue, when we were met by the written protest filed by Mr. Gibbons, denying the right of this court to examine and correct the alleged errors in its decree. Your Honors then assigned April 1 to hear the argument upon this protest, and also upon the petitions and answers, but before the day fixed for the hearing had arrived we were further stayed by a preliminary injunction issued by the Supreme Court.

That injunction having been dissolved upon April 9 by the Judge who granted it, no obstacle now remains to a full and free hearing by your Honors of the matters alleged in the petition, except such as is interposed by the protest of Mr. Gibbons already filed. I regret that it has been thought necessary to make this protest, and to interpose technical objections to an examination and correction of the errors which, with all due respect to your Honors, we believe have entered into your judgment. After the strong expression of opinion by his Honor Justice Read that the decision of the Supreme Court did not affect any future legal action that might be taken by the Court below, I was led to anticipate no further question as to the jurisdiction of this Court, and had looked for a withdrawal of this protest from the record.

Speaking for myself, were I a party to this present proceeding, instead of counsel merely, I should prefer that my title to the office which I claimed to hold should be established beyond suspicion, and should invite an investigation by your Honors into any error or omissions which it was alleged could affect the result. I should do so in justice to your Honors, who ought to have an opportunity to revise any mistakes into which you may inadvertently have fallen, and in justice to myself and to an honorable opponent, whose course throughout this entire proceeding has been guided by the nicest and most exact sense of honor. And I should furthermore desire such an investigation from a respect for the right of popular election which is involved in the proper determination by your Honors of the question as to who received the largest number of legal votes for this office. But if other views of duty have influenced our opponents, we have no right and do not mean to complain. We are here to answer the objections which may be urged against the right of your Honors to investigate these alleged errors, and to satisfy you that, through clerical errors and omissions, and from overcharges in purging the polls of the four divisions included in the opinion of his Honor Judge Brewster, a wrong result was arrived at, and that instead of Mr. Gibbons having received a majority of 68 votes, as your Honors have said in the judgment which you pronounced in this case, a majority of the legal votes was cast for Mr. Sheppard. In arriving at this conclusion I do not propose to assail any legal principle from which your decision proceeded, or to travel over the ground covered by the original controversy, but taking up the table and estimate out of which this majority of 68 votes for Mr. Gibbons is constructed, I propose to show some defects in the method of its construction. I mean to point out to your Honors where brick and stone have been built into its walls with too lavish a hand, and where the necessary door and windows have been omitted altogether, and when we shall have removed some of this material, and opened these doors and windows, I trust we shall be able to see the daylight through this long-contested case.

Mr. Hagert then took up the petitions, and proceeded to show an omission from the opinion of 36 naturalized voters: an error of 14 votes in purging the poll of the Eighth division of the Ninth ward; an error of 5 in the Sixteenth division of the Twentieth ward, and overcharges in purging the Sixth and Seventh divisions of the Seventeenth ward and the Fourth division of the Twentieth ward; and claiming Mr. Sheppard's election by a majority of from 50 to 180 votes.

INVOLUNTARY GYMNASTICS.

Thrilling Exhibition by an Insane Woman.

On Friday afternoon last, at the Illinois Hospital for the Insane, at Jacksonville, a most appalling, exciting, and thrilling scene was witnessed by many persons. An insane woman in some way escaped from the apartments in which she had been confined, rushed up the stairway, leaped upon the roof, and dashed away to the end of the building, swung herself over the edge of the roof, and dropped to a cornice some six or eight feet below. Upon this cornice, a foot wide and some seventy-five feet above the ground, the wild maniac walked back and forth for a quarter of an hour. Men rushed to the roof and passed a rope to her, and tried to persuade her to fasten it about her body, but in vain. Below, beds were brought and placed to break the fall, should she leap from her perilous position. After remaining on the cornice fifteen minutes, seemingly unconscious of all danger, she swung off, and holding by the cornice until her feet touched a cap of the fifth-story window, when she let go the cornice, and, wonderful to relate, alighted erect and steady upon the cap, which was but a foot wide and four feet long. There, at that fearful and dizzy height, she stood gazing about for a quarter of an hour. Then she seized firmly by the rope lowered to her, and leaped into the air. The strong arms gradually lowered her, and when she was about thirty feet from the ground she relaxed her hold and fell upon the beds below, and although stunned she was taken up uninjured.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Evening Telegraph Office, Tuesday, April 19, 1870.

—A limited amount of the general mortgage six per cent. bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are now offered at 92½, with interest added to the date of purchase, as will be seen by reference to the advertisement in another column. At the last session of the Legislature the following important supplement to the act of 1832 relating to Orphans' Courts was passed:

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the provisions of the fourteenth section of an act entitled "An act relating to Orphans' Courts," approved March the 29th, Anno Domino 1832, be and they are hereby extended to include the bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, secured by the general mortgage of said company, dated July 1, 1867.

(Signed) B. B. STRANG, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) CHARLES H. STINSON, Speaker of the Senate.
Approved the 1st day of April, Anno Domini 1870.
(Signed) JOHN W. GEARY.

Under the original act executors, administrators, trustees, and guardians were limited in their investments to "the stock or public debt of the United States, or the public debt of the Commonwealth, or the public debt of the city of Philadelphia, or real securities." By extending the provisions of the law so as to include such first-class securities as the bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, secured by the general mortgage of the said company, dated July 1, 1867, an important service has been rendered by the Legislature, as by many capitalists the bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are preferred to any of the others named.

The usual weekly statement of the city banks yesterday reflects the features of the money market from day to day most accurately. The deposits have increased $1,340,912 and the legal-tenders $839,934, whilst the specie reserve has diminished $185,302, and the loans $113,102. The cause of this contraction of loans in the face of such a large increase in the deposits is clearly indicated in the decrease of nearly $3,000,000 in the clearings for the week. The report is favorable to increased ease in the market, but it reflects only the sickly condition of general trade.

The Loan market is again dull, though rather more active than yesterday, and rates continue easy to all classes of borrowers.

The Gold market is moderately active and there is very little change in the tone. Sales opened at 113⅝; highest figure ⅝, closing at ⅛.

In Government securities the sales were small, but prices were generally strong.

Local stocks were again dull at about yesterday's closing quotations. In State loans there were no sales. City sixes were steady. Sales of the new bonds at 102⅝@⅝.

Reading Railroad was quiet but firm, with sales at about 49⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad improved, selling at 56⅝@58⅛; and East Pennsylvania Railroad at 40. 37 was bid for North Pennsylvania; 14 for Catawissa; 37¼ for the preferred stock; and 53 for Minehill.

In Canal shares the only transactions were in Lehigh, which declined; sales at 33@32¾.

Sales of Manufacturers' Bank at 30⅛, and Academy of Music at 95. The balance of the list was quiet but steady.

Narr & Ladner, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	113⅝	11·20 A. M.	113⅝
10·15 "	113⅝	11·21 "	113⅛
11·16 "	113⅝	12·10 P. M.	113⅛
11·17 "	113⅝		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$600 City 6s, N.ls.	102⅝	100 sh Reading R...	49⅛
$3000 do.........	102⅝	200 do......ls.	49⅛
$2500 do. ......c.	102¾	100 do.....b30.	49⅛
$2000 Alle Co 5s	77	95 sh Penna R..ls.	58⅛
$1000 C & Am 6s, 83.	88¼	20 do.......c.	58⅛
$1000 Pa 2 m 6s.end	92¾	24 do ......ls.	58⅛
$1000 Read mt,43-80.	92	120 sh Leh N St.ls.	33
8 sh Mech Bank..	30¼	100 do ....b60.	33
25 sh E Penna R...	40	5 sh Acad Mus....	95
15 sh Ch & Del Stk.	40		

Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114½@114¾; 5-20s of 1862, 112⅜@112½; do., 1864, 111@111¼; do., 1865, 111⅛@111⅜; do., July, 1865, 109⅜@109⅝; do. do., 1867, 110⅛@110⅜; 1868, 110⅛@110⅜; do., 10-40s, 106⅛@106⅜; Cur. 6s, 111⅞@112. Gold, 113⅝.

Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114⅝@114¾; do., 1862, 112⅜@112½; do. 1864, 111@111¼; do. 1865, 111⅛@111⅜; do. 1865, new, 109⅜@109⅝; do. 1867, do. 110⅛@110⅜; do. 1868, do., 110⅛@110⅜; 10-40s, 106⅛@106⅜; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111⅞@112; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 113⅝@113¾; Silver, 108@110. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $845@855; Central Pacific R. R., $915@925; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $735@745.

THE N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"Affairs in financial circles continue monotonously quiet. Speculation has drifted into a rut of dullness from which the cliques seem unable to extricate it. The brokers complain of light orders, the only business transacted being confined to the few firms doing business for the larger operators. The heavy rain storm assisted this dullness and kept many prominent dealers out of the street.

"The members of the Stock Exchange constituting the 'opposition' to the regular nominations already made for the annual election held a meeting yesterday afternoon to present candidates. The Gold Exchange also held the usual semi-annual meeting yesterday.

"The 'bulls' certainly cannot complain of the good luck which has attended them, so far as money is concerned. The bank statement led to an easier feeling in money than prevailed last week, and the rate on call ranged from four to six per cent., the former being the exceptional figure to the leading Government houses. Five per cent. was the general rate on Government collaterals and six per cent. on stocks. Nothing of special import occurred in discounts and rates continue steady as last quoted.

"The impression is general that a repeal of the income tax would abolish the tax on dividends or corporations, but such is the case. A correspondent who has been at the trouble of getting the facts says:—'Section 119 of the original act of 1864 as amended, especially in section 13 of the law of 1867, refers to income tax and its limitation. But the railroad and canal companies are governed by and are now acting under section 122 of the act of 1864 (as amended by section 9 of 1866) authorizing the tax on interest and dividends and authorizing the withholding of the tax by the companies. This section is not subject to the amendment to section 119 aforesaid. An estate invested in bonds, etc., before the war is, and until the repeal or modification of section 122 will be, subject to the tax of five per cent. without any exemption of $1000 or any other sum. The increase of exemption will not benefit it, nor will any resolution or act put back the five per cent. already collected by the companies by deduction.'

"There was a fairly active demand for bills to remit by the steamer to-morrow, which enabled the leading bankers to advance the rates for sterling to 109¼ for sixty days and 109⅞ for sight bills.

"The general dullness extended to the Gold Room; but the clique kept the price firm, and, with the rise in exchange, advanced it to 113⅛, as against the opening quotation of 113¼. It is said that the most prominent operator in the present movement is a young man who, as a speculator a few years ago, was in boldness, pluck and restlessness the real Cataline of Wall street, the testimony of the House committee in giving that honor (?) to Mr. Fisk to the contrary notwithstanding, but who was unfortunate enough to conclude his brief career in a very summary manner. At least he is said to have again entered the golden lists, Wall street operations being with all who have ever taken part in them a penchant incurable save by death or utter bankruptcy. The clique further seem to control the market with great skill, for they made cash gold so scarce to-day that loans were made at 'flat' for borrowing."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

Tuesday, April 19.—The Flour market is steady, and the home consumers purchase to a moderate extent, but shippers hold aloof; 800 barrels were disposed of, including superfine at $4·37½@4·62½; extras at $4·75@5; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5·25@5·75; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5·25@6; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $5·62½@6·25; and fancy brands at $6·50@7·50, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $4·75@5, an advance. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

The demand for Wheat is quite limited, and prices favor buyers; sales of 1500 bushels Pennsylvania red at $1·28; 1000 bushels Indiana amber at $1·24; 1000 bushels Western red at $1·26; and a small lot of Juniata white at $1·40. Rye may be quoted at $1@1·05 ⅌ bushel.

Corn is in fair demand, and we again advance our quotation; sales of 3000 bushels yellow at $1·15@1·17, an advance. Oats are without change; 4000 bushels Western and Pennsylvania sold at 60@62c.

No sales were reported in Barley or Malt.

Seeds—Cloverseed is quiet but steady; small sales at $9·25@9·50. Timothy ranges from $6·25 to $7. Flaxseed is neglected.

Whisky is scarce and firm. We quote wood-bound at $1·02@1·03 and iron-bound at $1·05@1·06.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

New York, April 19.—Arrived, steamship Russia, from Liverpool.

Fortress Monroe, April 19.—Passed in for Baltimore—Bark Antioch, from Guanape; bark John Given, from Mayaguez. Passed out—Brig Norma, from the West Indies.

(By Cable.)

Liverpool, April 19.—Arrived out, steamships City of Cork, Donau, and Nestorian.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..............APRIL 19

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M........48 | 11 A. M........52 | 2 P. M.........54

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Lenney, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Lookout, Shearer, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Steamer Empire, Nelson, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Brig Samuel Welsh, Darrah, 74 days from Messina, with fruit, etc., to Isaac Jeanes & Co. Had very light westerly winds on the passage, and on the coast very blustering weather. No date, lat. 24 30, long. 54 30, spoke bark J. B. Allen, from west of England, bound to Matanzas, 40 days out.

Schr Narcissa, Bunting, 6 days from James river, Va., with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr J. C. McShain, Gibbs, 21 days from Winton, N. C., with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

Schr William and James, Outten, 6 days from Richmond, with railroad ties to Albrecht & Finley.

Schr Lizzie A. Bennett, Nelson, from Norwich.

Schr A. H. Edwards, Bartlett, from Dighton.

Tug Commodore, Wilson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

New York Office, April 18.—Only one barge will leave to-night, the E. L. Cole, with marble, for Philadelphia.

Baltimore Branch Office, April 18.—The tow reported as having left Saturday did not leave until yesterday. Six more are ready, but no steamer here to take them away. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Venus, Saunders, for Philadelphia, sailed from Antwerp 2d inst.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York yesterday.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

JENKINS AND THE BRUNETTES.

From the Chicago Post.

Dancing has long been in favor as a semi-religious rite. Miriam worked off her superfluous piety by frisking and gamboling along the sands of the Red Sea, and David shuffled around the ark to the great mortification of Michal, one of his numerous female *attaches*, who told him plainly that he ought to be ashamed of himself for cutting up in that manner. In the old Greek choruses, all the population of the cities turned out to join in the breakdown before their particular god; and even the distinguished Jupiter is said to have shaken a leg, when he felt good, on more than one occasion. The monastic dervishes express their woe by swinging partners and crying "all hands round!" and the shambling Shakers show their emotion by a motion crooking their elbows, ducking their heads, and agitating their lower extremities to propitiate the divine wrath.

Our colored brethren are a dreadfully imitative race, and it is natural enough that they should copy the practice of devout dancing. In Omaha, Nebraska, instead of celebrating he fifteenth amendment evening by prayer and praise and solemn genuflexions, they employed "a band consisting of five pieces," and whiled the night away in antics saltatory, rotatory, and also, it appears, amatory. In Chicago they prayed and preached; in Omaha they pranced and promenaded. The knee was bent vertically instead of horizontally. And the faithful Jenkins was there—he is always just where we want him!—with his eagle eye and his inkstand full of delicious descriptions.

They met, he says, "to enjoy such an evening as is only to be enjoyed through the medium of the giddy mazes of Terpsichore." That is handsomely said. It shows learning. The hall was "tastily decorated" by "a committee of ladies and gentlemen who had been appointed for the purpose, and presented a fine appearance." At an early hour coaches brought "the *elite* of the colored population of the city to the scene of joy. Among the fine turnouts we saw," continues the genial Jenkins, "was the dashing affair of Mr. Johnson and the stately equipage of Mr. Smith." Jenkins has completely conquered his prejudices, as the great Webster adjured us all to do—only in just the opposite direction. He knows his duty, and goes straight at it. "The scene quite reminded us," he confesses, "of the opening night of the Italian Opera in New York, or a pleasant July evening at Long Branch." And Jenkins is a judge. He frequently gets enraptured—sometimes ecstatic—but he never loses his self-possession.

"At about the usual hour, the hall being well filled, the tuning of instruments was heard." There seems to have been admirable order. Everything was done at its proper time. The clarionet and the fantastic fiddle were not allowed to "jangle out of tune and harsh." But we have not yet come to the interesting part. We will hurry past the brilliant account of the operation of selecting partners, and the paying "of a thousand attentions by the gentlemen to their respective sweethearts," because we consider the latter not legitimate as a feature of a religious dance.

Jenkins noticed "several costumes that are well worthy of mention," and he stood in a corner of the room and took notes as the sable seraphs flitted by. "Mrs. Luker was attired in a beautiful white silk dress, finely fitted to her handsome form with leather-colored gloves—and a beautiful general appearance." We cannot imagine anything neater. Leather-colored gloves to set off a white silk dress—a delightful contrast, like—well, say like autumn leaves and snow fluttering down together on a black loam. "Mrs. Cash was very similarly attired, and none the less exquisite in her make-up and figure." Jenkins is mathematically inclined; he has a lynx eye for figures. Here he goes again:—"Mrs. Withiers wore a black pique dress with a white stripe and black kid gloves. Her hair was nicely dressed, and with her tall, queenly figure, she looked quite a Venus." The Venus here so elegantly referred to is not the Medicean, who had only one leg and one arm, and couldn't have swung partners; nor the planetary Venus, who has no satellites, whereas Mrs. Withiers had several; but Venus Aphrodite, the wife of Vulcan, who, as she is known to have been born in the from of the Black Sea, was undoubtedly a colored person—at the very least an octoroon.

Jenkins goes on to declare that Mrs. Frank Burns, "who is of a really polished stamp, was another of the greatly observed;" that several others were "quite stylish and dressed in the best of style;" and that "Mrs. Robinson, very much inclined to *embonpoint*, and extremely graceful, with a beautiful, mild expression, and fine mould of feature, was, in the abstract, second to no lady in the room."

Jenkins is delightful, but we cannot follow him entirely through the mazy. His first attempt to work up polished ebony is undoubtedly a conspicuous success, and our new citizens are to be congratulated that the fifteenth amendment has not only given them justice at the ballot-box, but Jenkins in the ball-room.

THE INCOME TAX.

From the Toledo Blade.

The wealthy capitalists of the East are now using the press vigorously to denounce the resolution of the Senate to continue in force the income tax, with the exemption increased and the rate of tax reduced to three per cent. During, and immediately after the war, the tendency to severe and sweeping tax laws was quite extreme, and now a tide sets in from an opposite quarter, which threatens to be quite as extreme on the other side. The time has come doubtless when duties on imports of a certain character should be taken off or greatly reduced, when larger exemptions and reduced rates should be introduced into our internal revenue system, but we are not yet out of the wilderness of debt far enough to relieve the classes most able to bear taxation of all burdens of the Government. The income tax reaches only the rich and compels tribute from shrewd and crafty men who so shape and contrive their investments as to escape all other modes of taxation. Are we prepared to exempt the wealthy bondholder, for instance, who devotes his industry and enterprise solely to the business of clipping his coupons semi-annually and collecting his gold thereon? Every one knows there are men who build no business houses or dwellings for public accommodation, who invest in no manufactures, who lend no capital to assist needy men of business, who run no risks, and confer no benefits on the community, and who buy bonds chiefly because of their entire safety and freedom from taxation, who can never be reached except through a tax on their annual incomes. Shall this class be favored with complete and absolute immunity and exemption from their share of the debts of the Government?

The Democratic press is joining in the cry against the income tax as it does against every measure calculated to give efficiency to the Government, but in case the party in power accede to their demand in this particular, how shall we answer Democrats in coming election campaigns, when they shall charge us with taxing the whole country to fatten and enrich a bond-holding aristocracy, who are by law wholly exempted from taxation? What can the party in power respond to such an accusation as this?

The New York *Independent* asks if Senators are aware that the war is over, that peace has been declared, and that last year $100,000,000 of the war debt was paid off? We may ask, in reply, does not the *Independent* know that as yet a mere shaving of the war debt has been removed, and that we have only fairly begun to establish the credit of the Government on an enduring basis? The burden should, doubtless, be lightened all round, but it is not just, now or ever, to make exemptions in favor of any wealthy class, especially of the bondholders, against whom it is so easy to raise a popular clamor, and who already have too large a privilege in this direction.

While the poor man's tea, coffee, tobacco, and sugar are taxed, while many articles of clothing, food, and luxury used by the laboring classes are made to pay tribute to the Government, we are not at liberty to spare the incomes of the very wealthy from moderate taxation. Let tariff and tax rates be thoroughly revised—let the income tax be reduced equally with imposts and excise duties, but let the classes reached by this tax be compelled to do something for the Government until the burden of the war debt is removed. It is easy for the rich men of the East to use the columns of the *Independent*, *Tribune*, and *Herald* to promote their own interests and to threaten political ruin if their demands are not acceded to. But the working classes have a right to insist on being first in order for relief. When they breathe easier their richer neighbors may call out for relief with greater propriety and consistency.

TILTON'S LITTLE GAME.

From the N. Y. World.

For some time past our happy country has been blessed with two rival woman-suffrage associations, each one claiming to be the only genuine, and denouncing the other as an imitation and an imposture. This state of things naturally vexed the charitable soul of Mr. Theodore Tilton. It was a direct violation of the peaceful precepts of the moral Watts, who, though he urged the propriety of non-intervention in the case of dog-fights, on the ground that dogs and cats were expressly created for fighting purposes, strongly insisted that the little hands of babes and women should never be permitted to tear anybody's eyes out. Wherefore Mr. Tilton determined to put a stop to the disputes of the rival associations; and so, taking to himself two other peacemakers more peaceful than himself, he summoned the rivals to meet him and lay down their arms.

Six persons of various sexes, three of whom represented one association, while the other three constituted themselves the representatives of the other, accordingly met Mr. Tilton and his two backers at one of our hotels. But, in spite of Mr. Tilton's exhortations, they made no progress towards union. Each party was quite willing to absorb the other, but each stoutly refused to be absorbed. And so, after everybody had written his or her opinion on slips of paper, after the fashion of children who play at "consequences," and after it was found, on reading these opinions, that everybody believed that everybody else was frightfully in the wrong, three of the delegates seceded, and left the other six to follow the devices and desires of their own wilful Tilton. Which devices immediately manifested themselves in the shape of a plan for a new woman-suffrage association, which was disgorged from the Tiltonian pocket as soon as the seceders had departed. This plan met with the warm approbation of Mr. Tilton, and was enthusiastically adopted by him, his five companions yielding an easy consent to his eloquent proposal, and immediately electing him to all the offices of the new association. Thus did Mr. Tilton triumphantly carry out his purpose of uniting the two existing associations by the sudden establishment of a third.

But, strange to say, there are certain bigoted persons who fail to see that the founding of a new association has brought the friends of woman suffrage into any closer union than existed while there were only two rival bodies. These narrow-minded persons even go further, and impute to Mr. Tilton the vaulting ambition of a seeker after office, and assert that he has organized a new association merely for the pleasure of being its president. This view that amiable reformer indignantly rejects, and insists that he has practically accomplished the union which he professed to advocate, inasmuch as the original rivals have only to disband their organizations and to join his own private association in order to render the union of all the friends of woman suffrage complete. However this may be, the merely masculine world is delighted to see a third division in the ranks of the aggressive females. The opponents of female suffrage point scornfully at the three hostile bodies into which the party of women's rights is now divided, and ask if this is a specimen of the capacity of women for organized and effective political action. And the wrath of the veterans of the woman-suffrage cause is kindled against the unfortunate Tilton, who meddled only to mar, and who, by rashly placing himself in a position so conspicuous and splendid as that of the head of an association of six distinct and separate persons, has made himself the mark for the shafts of rival reformers, who, but for the temptation of shooting at him, might have poured their fire into the common enemy.

THE REV. MR. FROTHINGHAM'S IDEAS ON THE RESURRECTION.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The most remarkable religious discourse delivered within this metropolitan district on Sunday was that at Lyric Hall, of the Rev. O. B. Frothingham. Recent events have brought him into bold relief among the new school of Puritan doctors of divinity as an expounder of the mysteries of Christian free-love and spiritual affinities. The discourse in question, like all the other sermons of the day, was on the resurrection—a text, however, which this belligerent dispenser of the Gospel of peace could not refrain from perverting to the condign punishment of his supposed enemies.

He said, for instance, that "some men—nay, almost all men—hold selfish views in relation to immortality and the resurrection, as if it was their inalienable right," and that they would go to heaven no matter what was their condition and status in this life. "It was only the other day," he remarked, in illustration of this human weakness, "that a poor wretch imbrued in the blood of one of his fellow-men, who regarded not life, and who killed another poor man with no more compunction than he would have shot a deer, went out to be executed, and as he went by the cells he shook hands with another, and they both said they would rest in the bosom of their God. And then," said this benevolent teacher of Christian charity, "think not of the caricature of this, but of the blasphemy." Did he forget that the excellent institution of purgatory, where the sinner of the darkest crimes may be purged and purified by fire and then released to a better state of existence—did this horrified divine forget that here we have a provision which takes away all the alleged blasphemy of this reported earthly farewell between Jack Reynolds and Daniel McFarland? We fear that Brother Frothingham is a believer in the eternal roasting of the offender against his peculiar faith.

We have no complaint to make of this preacher's denunciations of the gods or goddesses of "fashion, drink, and debauchery," as the gods mostly worshipped at this day. We agree with him that "many things ought to be changed;" that "drink should not be allowed to men to make beasts or murderers of themselves;" and that "the press, if things were changed, would not be allowed to insult people, and corporations, and everything, with their bold calumny of unceasing aspersions;" but that "the sweetness and blessedness of the marriage relation should be considered with a view to its better development" is a proposition which, coming from this reverend gentleman, is open to the suspicion of free love and free-love leave to the Oneida community of the Rev. Doctor Noyes, where all things, including husbands and wives, are held in common.

But the most remarkable feature of this very extraordinary sermon is this—that while it has for its text the sublime theme of the resurrection, it is in reality a rambling dissertation on the opinions and personal grievances of the Rev. Mr. Frothingham in reference to the Richardson-McFarland case. His mind is filled with it and his wrath is great. Hence his allusion to the blasphemy involved in the farewell between poor Jack Reynolds and McFarland; hence his passing side blow at the press for its "insults to people, and corporations, and everything," and its "bold calumny of unceasing aspersions;" and hence his peculiar philosophy on "the sweetness and blessedness of the marriage relation." The friends of this exasperated and thick-headed free-love parson ought to take charge of him; for otherwise there is no telling the extremes to which his strange notions and foolish rage may carry him. He is not fit, in his present condition, to preach the gospel.

THE FREE-LOVE LADIES' LETTERS IN THE McFARLAND TRIAL.

From the Boston Post.

Next to the clerical scenes which have been sketched on the sombre background of this tragedy, the *ragout* presented the jury, which is compounded of the bumptious, conspiring, moralizing, dramatic, and rebellious letters from Mr. Greeley's female literary associates to the wife of the prisoner, is for its almost indescribable qualities beyond the reach of parallel. One hunts his library shelves in vain to find a proper match for these diabolically devised hand-grenades for exploding all domestic peace and social morality. There are the "Lettres Parisiennes" of Madame de Girardin; there is Madame de Stael on Rousseau; there are Madame Sevigne, Lady Stanhope in memoir, Miss Mitford, Mrs. Child, Madame Recamier, Mrs. Trollope, Fanny Wright, Hannah More, and George Sand—one in letters, another in memoirs, and all in personal sketches and practical biography. But until the world beheld the passionate twinkle of the Calhoun addresses to the mother of McFarland's innocent little boys, adjuring her to be constant to her noble womanhood and religious in her rebelliousness, to look to the stage and to pew No. 89 in the Rev. Mr. Frothingham's church, to borrow her "panacea," Richardson, and play the "Queen," if she can, to Edwin Booth's "Hamlet," to be duly mindful of her personal attractions in a "beautiful voice," "changing color," "varying, soulful face," and "freshness of nature"—until this new illumination dawned in the world of feminine letters, we have really had nothing worth speaking of in a line of literary effort, left untouched for want solely of true *Tribune* inspiration.

"Such larks, Pip!" Aha, and, indeed, "such larks, Pip!" Now, who is Pip, and what are larks? And her purse is wide open for the yet loyal little wife, when its owner is studying that impossible art in female economy, doing without a new dress for another year. And her home is all ready for the tempted and distracted little mother to flee to from a loving husband, and there be at rest. And she is going to do some extra literary work, to the extent of $75, such as showing up the utter hollowness and corruption of home influences and domestic affections, out of which trophy of brain-labor she will defray the cost of a visit, with accompaniments in keeping with the errand that quickens her steps. And a pair of loving arms are all open and waiting to give the bewildered little woman such tight-fitting blessings as she cannot hope to pull off with her garments as long as she lives. Such a friend is not to be caught for the shaking of every bush. Her intent is to gobble her up and carry her off bodily. To carry her off bodily to "Mr. Richardson." She has spotted the prize; her covetous arms are outstretched; her decoy is the continued call, "my darling," "my darling;" her purse is free; her home doors are open; and "Mr. Richardson" stands all ready to "find a way into smooth paths" for her. Very smooth are these verdure-clad paths to the eye of uncorrupted innocence, and very swift the descent to the precipice whither all of them conduct. And all along by the way, only flowers blossoming thickly, inviting grottoes and sylvan recesses, mossy matting for little feet, the music of dripping waters, and "such larks, Pip!"

The end is the ashes of every hope of happiness. The distraught little wife and mother cannot but be overwhelmed with such wretchedness as her heart never dreamed of. Her husband's life is in the hands of a jury of twelve men. Her children enter on the world with such a black shadow across their innocent vision as will never lift itself and release them. The one for whom all this wicked plotting was hatched has died by the insane violence he did not scruple to defy. All these trumpet-tongued letters proclaim the whole of the criminal secret to the world. The cause and effect are too close together to let the seasonable lesson be lost between. Even Mr. Greeley cannot swear down the force of these letters.

A DEVILISH D. D.

From the Easton Argus.

In the published proceedings of the Pittsburg Convention, to whose deliberations we referred in our article of last week, upon "God in the Constitution," we find it reported that one Dr. Page (a D. D.) declared "that if Christianity was not incorporated into the Constitution a religious war would be inevitable. As for himself, old as he was, he was ready for the conflict, and if it is to come, the sooner the better." (Applause.)

Bah! Page would no doubt like to see fighting, but he would like other people to do it. This kind of boasting and threatening is cheap stuff and also very nasty. We had plenty of it during the war, when nine-tenths of the pulpits of the land were devoted to bloody instructions, which the reverend gentlemen who gave them prudently declined to put in practice in their own persons. We have no doubt that Page was as loud then as he was the other day at Pittsburg. But, greedy as he was for gore, the old ass liked the plenteous fodder and the soft bedding of his ecclesiastical stall better than the tented field and the roar of battle, and staid at home to bray and blaspheme—to coax candy money from the pockets of children into his hungry hat—to stimulate young men to enlist and young women to hemstitch his handkerchiefs and hold fairs and donation-parties to replenish his larder and wardrobe. Out upon such blatherskites and impostors as this Page (D. D. forsooth!) and the creatures who applaud him. Ministers of the Prince of Peace they claim to be, and coolly discuss and anticipate with open delight the chances of what they call "a religious war." When such varlets demand pay and get it for preaching the Gospel of Jesus, they are guilty, clearly, of obtaining money under false pretenses, and ought to be indicted like common rogues whose cravats are not white, and sent to cool their heels and chew their politics in the county jail.

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Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

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This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.

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It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics.

Call and see it operate—and get samples of the work.

We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work

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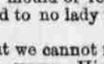
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NEW DISCOVERY.—ELIXIR J. F. BERNARD—TONI STHENIQUE. ANTI-DYSPEPTIC. The several observations made by the best physicians of the Faculte de Paris have proved that the sicknesses arising from impoverishment of the blood or nervous exhaustion, viz.:—Anemia, Chlorosis, Sympathisme, Phthisic, Diabetes, Albuminuria, Scorbut, etc., etc., are radically cured with the ELIXIR J. F. BERNARD. General Depot—A. BERNARD, No. 51 CEDAR Street, 2d floor. For sale by all respectable druggists. 3 1 tuths

STEAMBOAT LINES.



FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON.—The steamer S. M. FELTON leaves CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 10 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; leaves WILMINGTON at 6:50 A. M. and 12:50 P. M. Fare to Wilmington 20 cents Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 4 12 1m

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ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBtained in New York, Indiana, Illinois, and other States, for persons from any State or Country, legal everywhere; desertion, drunkenness, non-support, etc., sufficient cause: no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. Business established fifteen years Address, M. HOUSE, Attorney,

3 21 3m No. 78 NASSAU Street, New York City

TO ALL WANTING FARMS IN A LOCALity Exempt from Fevers and Lung Complaints.—To Farmers, Horticulturists, Mechanics, Capitalists, Gentlemen of Leisure, Invalids, and all wanting a homestead in a climate of unsurpassed salubrity, exempt from the rigors of a Northern winter, and in close connection with the commercial centres of the South. Few if any sections offer such a combination of inducements as the town of Aiken, S. C., and its vicinity for a desirable and permanent home. A pamphlet of 84 pages now ready, containing a description of the climate, soils, and the nature of the products in the vicinity of Aiken, especially fruit, cereals, cotton, corn, vegetables, etc., including extracts from letters of distinguished visitors, correspondents, action of town councils inviting emigrants, etc., to which is added a descriptive list of property for sale, including improved farms, orchards, vineyards, water power, kaolin deposits, unimproved lands, and town residences. For sale by E. J. C. WOOD, Real Estate Agent, Aiken, S. C. The book will be sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents. Address J. C. DERBY, Publisher, P. O. Box No. 1439, New York, until 1st of February, after that date at Aiken, S. C. [11 7 3m

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DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	92,000·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par. Market value, Cost, $1,215,622·27.	$1,255,270·00
Real Estate	36,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700·75
Balances due at Agencies:— Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·95
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
Cash in Bank $168,318·88	
Cash in Drawer 972·26	169,291·14
	$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
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James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
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Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
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INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69.	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	321,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G.	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
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ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO., N. Y.

Number of Policies issued by the five largest New York Companies during the first years of their existence:—

MUTUAL	(23 months)	1092
NEW YORK	(18 months)	1081
MANHATTAN	(17 months)	953
KNICKERBOCKER	(20 months)	609
EQUITABLE	(17 months)	886

During the 21 months of its existence the

ASBURY

HAS ISSUED 2600 POLICIES,

INSURING NEARLY $6,000,000.

Reliable Canvassing Agents wanted throughout the country.

JAMES M. LONGACRE,

Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.

Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 165

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,

Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.

WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000·00

Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870 $521,365·21

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LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies Issued on all the Ordinary Plans,

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With full participation in the Profits.

All Policies Non-Forfeitable.

Full Cash Surrender Indorsed on Each Policy.

NO RESTRICTIONS AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

The form of policy adopted is a plain and simple contract, precise and definite in its terms, and free from ambiguous conditions and restrictions.

Special attention is called to the

HOMESTEAD PLAN

of this Company, offering the

COMBINED ADVANTAGES OF THE

Building Association AND OF

Life Insurance.

Every Policy Holder Secures a House of His Own.

Descriptive Pamphlets, with Rates, furnished on application to the Company.

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1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731'67

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,425,731·67
INCOME FOR 1869. $510,000.	LOSSES PAID IN 1869. $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages. The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

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JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 2 19

FIRE ASSOCIATION.

INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.

OFFICE,

NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET

INSURE

BUILD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,

From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·25.

TRUSTEES.

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JOHN CARROW,	JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
GEORGE I. YOUNG,	ROBT. SHOEMAKER,
JOS. R. LYNDALL,	PETER ARMBRUSTER,
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	JOSEPH E. SCHELL.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.

SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.

WILLIAM T. BUTLER, Secretary.

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FAME INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $200,000.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

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CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,

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PURE RYE WHISKIES,

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 28 3p6

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ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in every Description of Fine Groceries,

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WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia. 9 2

REMOVAL.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED

UNITED STATES

REVENUE STAMP AGENCY

HAS REMOVED FROM

No. 57 South THIRD Street

TO

No. 56 South THIRD Street,

3 21 JACOB E. RIDGWAY.

WHEELER'S

PATENT STAMP CANCELERS.

EDWIN STEVENS,

No. 41 S. THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA, [3 31tf

General Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—At a meeting of the Finance Committee of Councils held last evening, the matter in respect to the securities of John L. Hill was under consideration, and after a long discussion was postponed until the next meeting. A petition was received, signed Alexander G. Cattell, Elisha G. Cattell, Henry Bumm, and Charles T. Yerkes, assignees of Henry Simons, asking an appropriation of $128,765·43 to pay for deficiencies incurred by the contractor in the construction of the Chesnut street bridge. Mr. Simons received from the city the sum of $134,000, which was the contract price, and it is alleged that the amount asked was expended above the sum he covenanted to build it for. The petition was referred to a special committee, which is to report at the next meeting.

—Charles M. Hogan, the Ottoman Consul, nearly lost his life, owing to a sudden squall on the Delaware river last evening at 9 o'clock. The consul, together with his marshal, William H. McNaire, were endeavoring to reach a bark lying in the stream, when a sudden squall struck the consul's yawl and capsized her, and it was only owing to the exertions of the harbor police at Arch street wharf that the consul and his marshal were saved from drowning.

—Colonel B. F. Finan, of the 9th Massachusetts Volunteers, accompanied by Paymaster Captain H. A. Madden, Quartermaster Captain James Dowling, of his staff, and Captain J. F. Ferris, of the Montgomery Light Guard, arrived in this city yesterday. They constitute a committee of the 9th Massachusetts, deputed to make the final arrangements for the contemplated visit of the Montgomery Light Guard to the Philadelphia Fire Zouaves in June next.

—The clothing store of Mr. Campbell, on Second street, below Pine, was broken into on Sunday night by forcing open a back window, and was robbed of stock valued at about $2000. The thieves made a selection of the finest cloth, and are supposed to have employed a wagon in carrying it off.

—The United States steamer Iroquois, Commander H. L. Law, from the Chinese seas, arrived at the Navy Yard yesterday afternoon. As she steamed up the river she fired the customary salute.

—The following gentlemen have been elected vestrymen of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Third street, below Walnut:—John W. Thomas, E. Fenlon, William Cummings, R. G. Stotesbury, Collins West, M. Reinhard, Thomas Latimer, A. J. Holman, William Kennedy, John Corry, William Conway, Dr. H. Benner.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 113⅜.

—The legal tender cases were again postponed yesterday.

—News comes from Cuba of a heavy defeat of the patriot troops.

—The Georgia Legislature met yesterday, and adjourned till to-morrow.

—The Mexican Congress has passed a bill for the construction of the Tehuantepec Ship Canal.

—A determined effort is being made by the Mexican Congress to suppress brigandage in that country.

—The ninth anniversary of the arrival of Pennsylvania volunteers in Washington was celebrated at Pottsville last evening by a banquet.

—A banking house in Columbia, S. C., was entered by burglars on Saturday night, and robbed of money and valuables to the amount of $100,000.

—Mexico's finances are in a desperate condition. For the fiscal year ending June 31, the deficiency is estimated at from five to seven million dollars.

—Justices Bradley and Strong are preparing for hearing the legal-tender arguments by disposing of all securities which will be affected by the decision of the Court.

—There is a heavy freshet in all the streams in Lycoming county and also in Lehigh Valley. No trains could pass over the Northern Central Railroad between Williamsport and Elmira yesterday, so much had the track been damaged.

Foreign Affairs.

—Public meetings are to be held in Paris to discuss the *plebiscitum*.

—A provisional government has been formed in Paraguay under the patronage of Brazil.

—Whale and seal fishing has been very successful this season—so say the English traders.

—The first of a line of steamers between Australia and San Francisco sailed from Sydney, N. S. W., on March 26.

—Twenty persons were killed or severely injured, and a large number of operatives thrown out of employment, by a boiler explosion in Brussels, yesterday.

THE "UNTERRIFIED."

The Old Poison Still in Their Veins—The Teachings of the Past Ten Years Lost on Them.

A meeting of the Democratic City Executive Committee was held yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, at the Wetherill House, Sansom street, above Sixth. Isaac Leech, Esq., presided, and Eugene Woodward and A. A. Laws acted as secretaries. Mr. J. K. Chadwick, chairman of the special committee to whom was referred the question of negro suffrage, made a report, which, on motion, was unanimously adopted by the general committee.

The report set forth that the Constitution of the United States was ordained to be the basis of the system of representative democracy, by which the sovereignty of the States could only be maintained, the Federal Government established, and the union of these States preserved; that the Democratic party was created to proclaim and defend this system, and had given to the people, for over half a century, constitutional government; but through a division of that party, the enemies of the Constitution (a minority of the people) gained the political power in the Government, and began a scheme to establish themselves as the Government, in defiance of the Constitution of the United States—that since 1860 to the present hour, the enemies of the Constitution in Congress and the State Legislatures have by frauds, crimes, force, and violence, in utter disregard of the Constitution of the United States, subverted the rights of the people and the citizen, and are maintaining the power thus gained by force of arms; that dreading retributive justice, they have undertaken to justify their acts by a pretended amendment to the Constitution—that the Democratic party, relying on the power of the people, does now proclaim that these so-called amendments to the Constitution are unconstitutional, void, and of no effect, because they are Congressional usurpations consummated by fraud, force, and violence in open defiance to the law, and not such amendments to the Constitution as that instrument itself permits—because they were never submitted to nor adopted by the States that the Constitution recognizes as sovereign and independent governments, but were forced upon a subjugated people by military despotism. The report then continues:—

That on behalf of the Democratic party of the city of Philadelphia the City Executive Committee hereby protests against the frauds, violence, usurpations, and revolutionary acts of Congress in forcing its usurpations, under the name of the so-called amendments of the Constitution, on the people of the United States.

That the committee hereby protest against the acts of Congress whereby the Federal judiciary has been corrupted, overawed, and subjugated to obey the direction of this legislative branch of the Government, the better to enable it to destroy the Constitution of the Fathers of the republic and to establish a despotism in its place.

That the committee proclaims its abhorrence of the fraud, force, and violence by which Congress is usurping all the powers of the Government; and it deplores the weakness, folly, and incompetence of him who now occupies the Executive Mansion, where Washington watched over the first experiment of constitutional government; where Jefferson proclaimed the true principles by which it could be successfully administered, and where Jackson protected both the Constitution and the union of the States—a union the Constitution only could create—by his patriotism and his firmness.

That, as the enemies of the Constitution, having failed to "restore the Union, re-establish the Government, and give the people peace," now declare that they are unequal to the task and seek to bring to their aid an ally which the Democratic party does not court, a race, which is only to be, in fact, the instrument by which the enemies of the Constitution can maintain power at the sacrifice of the constitutional Government established by the fathers, the Democratic party ask the governing or white race in the United States to save itself from the debasement of being ruled by the negro and thus forced to live under a system of government which Poland, Greece, Ireland and Cuba would reject.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

Sun Rises	5·16	Moon Rises	11·19
Sun Sets	6·43	High Water	4·19

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

George L. Buzby, George N. Tatham, D. C. McCammon, } Committee of the Month.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION.

John O. James, Geo. L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, Wm. W. Paul, Thomas L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Cella	London	New York	Mar.	26
Malta	Liverpool	New York v. B.	Mar.	29
England	Liverpool	New York	Mar.	30
New York	Havre	New York	April	2
Paraguay	London	New York	April	2
Ocean Queen	Stettin	New York	April	2
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York v B.	April	5
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	April	5
Colorado	Liverpool	New York	April	6
C. of Wash'ton	Liverpool	New York	April	6

FOR EUROPE.

Holsatia	New York	Hamburg	April	19
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool v. H.	April	19
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	April	20
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	April	20
Erin	New York	Liverpool	April	20
Marathon	New York	Liverpool	April	21
New York	New York	Bremen	April	21
Cella	New York	London	April	23
C. of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	April	23
India	New York	Glasgow	April	23
Union	New York	Bremen	April	23
France	New York	Liverpool	April	23
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	April	27
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	April	27
America	New York	Bremen	April	28
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	April	30
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	April	30
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	May	3
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	May	7

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilmington	April	21
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	April	21
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	April	21
Achilles	Philadelphia	New Orleans	April	23
Centipede	Philadelphia	Savannah	April	23
J. W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	April	28

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Frank, Pierce, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Diamond State, Wood, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Brig Frontier, Morgan, Portland, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Chattanooga, Black, Portland, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr Florence J. Lockwood, St. John, Roxbury, Penn Gas Coal Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, from New Orleans via Havana, with mdse. to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. 7th inst., on the passage to Havana, Rafael Gonalones, a native of Mahon, Spain, committed suicide. 16th, exchanged signals with Bremen bark Touro, bound to New York.

Steamship Roman, Baker, 46 hours from Boston, with mdse. to Henry Winsor & Co. Off the Brown, passed a bark, a brig, and a schooner, names unknown; off the Ledge, an unknown brig, all bound up.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Fannie, Fenton, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to Wm. M. Baird & Co.

Br. bark Carrie Wright, Hull, 29 days from Ardrossan, with pig iron to S. & W. Welsh.

Schr Elizabeth Magee, Smith, 5 days from Portland, with headings to S. & W. Welsh.

Schr Pathway, Haley, from Cardenas, reported yesterday, with sugar to John Mason & Co.—vessel to D. S. Stetson & Co., reports, left schrs F. St. Clair Edwards, for a port north of Hatteras, to sail about 13th inst.; Jonathan May, Neal, for do., to sail about 13th inst.; C. E. Elmer, discharged, unc.

AT THE BREAKWATER.

Barkentine Jennie Armstrong, from Matanzas.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Steamship Achilles, Colburn, sailed from Savannah 16th inst., for Philadelphia—not as before.

Steamer Jas. S. Green, Pace, hence, at Richmond 16th inst.

Brig Lucy W. Snow, Hall, cleared at Boston 14th inst. for Darien, to load for Philadelphia.

Schr Hamburg, Westcott, hence for Norwich, at New London 15th inst.

Schr Esther, Blake, for Philadelphia, cleared at Baltimore 16th inst.

Schr E. A. Conklin, Adams, from Providence for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 17th inst.

Schr J. D. Van Dusen, Young, hence, at New York 17th inst.

Schrs J. B. Austin, Davis, and Caroline Kienzle, Studams, at Alexandria 16th inst., with plaster.

Schrs A. J. Fabens, Bragg, and Compromise, Perry, for Philadelphia, were loading at Savannah 14th instant.

Schr Mary A. Holt, Holt, hence, at Boston 16th instant.

Schrs Wm. F. Garrison, Adams, and D. S. Mershon, Steelman, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 16th inst.

Schrs Mary E. Staples, Dinsmore, and Hattie Ross, Ulrich, hence, at Portland 15th inst.

Schr Marie Louisa, Snow, from Gloucester for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole 15th inst.

Schrs Lochiel, Haskell, and Nightingale, Beebe, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 16th instant.

Schrs Jane N. Baker, Reed; Ephraim and Anna, Green; and W. P. Phillips, Somers, hence for Boston; John Stroup, Crawford, hence for Lynn; Mary E. Coyne, Facemire, from Millville for Cambridgeport, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 15th inst.

Schrs Lizzie Maul, Bealer, for Orient, and A. Hammond, Paine, for Wiscasset, cleared at Boston 15th inst., both to load for Philadelphia.

Schr Orion, Osborn, hence, at Gloucester 15th inst.

Schrs West Wind, Townsend; J. S. Welden, Crowell; and Geo. W. Middleton, Campbell, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 15th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Brig Ellen P. Stewart, Holland, at this port from Sagua, 9th inst., reports:—Left in port barks Yumurri, from New York, discharging; Waldo, for Falmouth, loading; Gratta, for Philadelphia, do.; Lavinia, for New York, do.; brigs Alice Lea, for Philadelphia, do.; Eliza McNeill, do.; Sportsman, do.; Ocean Belle, do.; Alberti, do.; schrs Ramon de Ajuria, hence, discharging; Maggie Cain, hence (arrived 7th); Wm. Allen, for New York, loading; P. A. Grau, do.

Ship Crest of the Wave is reported to be ashore on Matchapungo Shoal, lying broadside on.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is given that on the 24th inst., Nantucket Beacon, the white wooden structure in front of Brant Point Lighthouse, at the entrance to Nantucket Harbor, Mass., will be removed to the site on the high lands on the southerly side of the harbor, where it stood prior to 1861, and on that night and thereafter, the beacon light will be exhibited on that site, in its present range.

A Fog Trumpet has been established on Mananas Island, distant in a westerly direction half a mile from the Manheigan Lighthouse, Manheigan Island, coast of Maine, and about 200 feet in a northeasterly direction from the old fog-bell station. Mananas Island is separated from Manheigan by a strait of about one-eighth of a mile wide.

The building is one story, of wood, 12 by 20 feet, on the ground, painted white, with two windows and one door. The Trumpet extends through the roof of the building, with its mouth to the westward. The blasts are of eight seconds duration, at intervals of forty-eight seconds.

This fog signal is a substitute for the bell formerly sounded in foggy weather at this place.

By order. W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman,
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., April 16, 1870.

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.

WM. D. ROGERS,

CARRIAGE BUILDER,

ORIGINAL AND ONLY

Manufacturer of the Celebrated

ROGERS CARRIAGES,

1009 and 1011

CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

New and elegant styles of Carriages constantly produced. 3 22 tuthsa3mrp

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Elegant Country Seat on Wilmington Railroad, near Claymont Station; contains 7 acres, good dwelling, ice-house, boat-house, and stable. Furniture and stock also for sale, all at a low price. J. H. MORRIS, 4 16 6t* No. 233 North TENTH Street.

FOR SALE, THE DESIRABLE RESIDENCE No. 1206 Spring Garden street. Immediate possession. Apply to WM. ROSSELL ALLEN, No. 334 WALNUT Street. 4 16 3t*

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER, 12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

TO LET, NEAR MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., handsome Country Residence, containing 14 rooms, with stabling, large garden, plenty of fruit and shade. E. T. DOBBINS. 4 16 stuth3t No. 1412 WALNUT Street.

FOR RENT—PLEASANT HOUSE ON WALNUT Street, central, at nominal rent. Gentleman and wife wish permanent board. Address G., "Telegraph Office." 4 18 2t*

TO LET—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, with all the modern conveniences, on Locust avenue, near Willow avenue, Germantown. Three minutes' walk from Church Lane Station. Immediate possession. Apply to SCOTT & DAY, No. 38 N. THIRD St. 4 13 6t*

TO LET—$33—A DESIRABLE TEN-ROOM house, No. 2314 Parish street. All modern conveniences. One square from the Union Passenger Railroad Depot. Apply to 4 14 6t A. C. McCURDY, No. 1822 Master street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

1809.

WARRANTED GENUINE OLD Government Java Coffee

Roasted every day, at 40 cents per pound, at

COUSTY'S East End Grocery

No. 118 South SECOND St.,

2 17 thstu BELOW CHESNUT STREET.

ICE.

PENN ICE COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated 1868.

OFFICES,

S. W. Corner FOURTH and LIBRARY,
No. 408 North TWENTY-FIRST Street.
Shipping Depot, SPRUCE STREET WHARF, Schuylkill River.

CHAS. J. WOLBERT, President.
3 30 60trp CHAS. B. REES, Superintendent.

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S, 120 No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

REFRIGERATORS.

XL-ALL REFRIGERATOR ALWAYS RELIABLE.

The subscriber guarantees the make and finish of h SUPERIOR REFRIGERATOR equal in every respe to his former makes. The thousands sold and now use testify to their superior qualifications. For sa wholesale and retail at the Manufactory, No. 305 CHERR Street, abov Third.

Also, W. F. NICKEL'S Patent Combination ale, beer, and liquor cooler and refrigerator.
3 24thstu26t GEORGE W. NICKELS.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, S. W. CORNER SIXTH AND SANSOM STS. PROPOSALS FOR STREET CLEANING.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the OFFICE of the BOARD OF HEALTH until 12 o'clock noon, on the 19th day of April, 1870, for cleaning and keeping thoroughly clean at all times, from the date of contract to the 31st day of December, 1871, all the paved streets, alleys, courts, inlets, market houses, gutters, gutters under railroad crossings, gutters of unpaved streets, and all other public highways, and the immediate removal of all filth and dirt therefrom, after the same has been collected together. Also, the removal of ashes, and the collection and burial of all dead animals in the built-up portion of the city lying north of Alleghany avenue, known as Bridesburg and Frankford, and termed the Twentieth district.

Each bid must be accompanied with a certificate from the City Solicitor that security has been entered at the Law Department in the sum of five hundred dollars ($500), in compliance with an ordinance of Councils approved May 1, 1860.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Warrants for the payment of said contracts will be drawn in conformity with section five of the act of Assembly approved March 18, 1869.

Envelopes enclosing proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Street Cleaning."

ELIAS WARD, M. D., President.
CHAS. B. BARRETT, Secretary. 4 8 10t

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR NEW YORK

are now receiving freight at

5 cents per 100 pounds,

2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.

INSURANCE ⅛ OF 1 PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.

The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.

For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
2 28§ PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, April 19, 8 A. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, April 23, 12 Noon.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, April 30, at 1 P. M.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 3, 1 P. M.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, May 7, 10 A. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE in gold (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First Cabin..............$140 | Second Cabin..............$85
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin..............$145 | Second Cabin..............$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27§ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.—STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

THE SCREW STEAMERS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD run regularly between New York, Bremen, and Southampton, carrying the United States, English, and Continental mails.

FROM BREMEN..............EVERY SATURDAY
FROM SOUTHAMPTON..............EVERY TUESDAY
FROM NEW YORK..............EVERY SATURDAY

Price of Passage from New York to Bremen, London, Havre, and Southampton:—

First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $30, Gold.

From Bremen to New York:—

First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $40, Gold.

These vessels take Freight to London and Hull, for which through bills of lading are signed.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel.

All letters must pass through the Post Office.

No Bills of Lading but those of the Company will be signed. Bills of Lading will positively not be delivered before goods are cleared at the Custom House.

Specie taken to Havre, Southampton, and Bremen or the lowest rates. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO.,
1 17† No. 68 BROAD Street, N. Y.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the Line will commence loading on the 8th inst., leaving Daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4§

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES

Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The Steam Propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
§4 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOW BOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia. 4 11§

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets
3 25] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

CLOCKS.

TOWER CLOCKS.
MARBLE CLOCKS.
BRONZE CLOCKS.
COUCOU CLOCKS.
VIENNA REGULATORS.
AMERICAN CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage,

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22§ Also, WOOL SACKS.

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.

CLERK'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, March 25, 1870.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia on Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of March, 1870, the annexed bill, entitled "An Ordinance to authorize a loan for the erection of a bridge across the river Schuylkill at Fairmount," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

To Authorize a Loan for the Erection of a Bridge across the River Schuylkill at Fairmount.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city corporation, from time to time, such sums of money as may be necessary to pay for the construction and erection of a bridge over the river Schuylkill at Fairmount, not exceeding in the whole the sum of seven hundred thousand dollars, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid, half-yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and certificates therefor, in the usual form of certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the said loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated, out of the income of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued, shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for two weeks, the ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, March 24, 1870, entitled "An ordinance to authorize a loan for the erection of a bridge across the river Schuylkill at Fairmount." And the said clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils, after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall be made. 3 26 24t

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.

CLERK'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4, 1870.

In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the third day of February, 1870, the annexed bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE

To create a loan for the building of a bridge over the River Schuylkill, at South street, and for the payment of ground rents and mortgages," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE BUILDING OF A BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER SCHUYLKILL AT SOUTH STREET, AND FOR THE PAYMENT OF GROUND RENTS AND MORTGAGES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, one million five hundred thousand dollars, to be applied as follows, viz.:—First. For the building of a bridge over the River Schuylkill at South street, eight hundred thousand dollars. Second. For the payment of ground rents and mortgages, seven hundred thousand dollars, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid half yearly on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of the said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of the City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, February 3, 1870, entitled "An ordinance to create a loan for the building of a bridge over the river Schuylkill, at South street, and for the payment of ground-rents and mortgages." And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 3 25 24t

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!

Agents wanted for interior counties.
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BRIGNOLI'S GRAND ITALIAN OPERA. FIVE NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE. THE SALE OF SEASON TICKETS will continue TO-DAY at W. H. BONER'S Music Store.
FIRST NIGHT—THURSDAY, April 21, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
SECOND NIGHT—FRIDAY, April 22, IL TROVATORE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, GRAND GALA MATINEE—MARTHA.
THIRD NIGHT—MONDAY, April 25, LUCREZIA BORGIA.

Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra; Family Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Admission to the Matinee, with reserved seat, $1.

The sale of seats for single nights will commence on Wednesday, at 9 A. M., at the Academy of Music and at W. H. Boner's Music Store, No. 1102 Chesnut street. 15

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8. SECOND AND LAST WEEK OF MRS. JAMES A. OATES' BURLESQUE COMPANY IN THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. First and only time of burlesque BOSTON PEACE JUBILEE. 100 MUSICIANS. 4 18t2
MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, April 19, SECOND NIGHT of the great and world-renowned comedians and original impersonators of Irish and Yankee life, MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS, who will inaugurate a CARNIVAL OF FUN, commencing with Brougham's beautiful drama of THE EMERALD RING. Received last night with enthusiastic applause.
Mike Macarty..............Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
Maggie Macarty..............Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
Chairs secured six days in advance.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8. COMEDIES FOR EASTER WEEK. TO-NIGHT (Tuesday), April 19, only time of Sheridan's comedy THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Mrs. JOHN DREW as LADY TEAZLE, aided by the Full Company. Concluding with the charming piece, A HOUSEHOLD FAIRY. WEDNESDAY—WIVES AS THEY WERE. Seats secured 6 days in advance.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE WALNUT Street, above Eighth. EVERY EVENING, Professor TANNER'S Performing Dogs and Monkeys; Old English Pastime; Punch and Judy, by COLLINS and DAISEY; Female Drum Corps; Champagne Pyramid; the world-renowned Gymnasts, CARLO BROTHERS, and FRANK WOOD. Mad'lles De Rosa and La Rosa in two new Ballets.

MISS CAROLINE McCAFFREY'S GRAND VOCAL CONCERT, AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, ON FRIDAY EVENING, April 22.
MISS McCAFFREY will be assisted by the following distinguished talent:—
Soprano, Mrs. SUSAN GALTON-KELLEHER.
Soprano, Miss HELEN McCAFFREY.
Tenor, Mr. GEO. SIMPSON, of New York.
Basso, Mr. J. R. THOMAS, of New York.
Pianist and Conductor, Mr. WM. G. DIETRICH.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
May be procured at J. E. GOULD'S, No. 923 Chesnut street. 4 19 tuthf3t

TENTH WEEK—THE PILGRIM BENEFITS.
CONCERT HALL, CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
Monday Evening—Newsboys' Home.
Tuesday Evening—Nineteenth Street M. E. Church.
Wednesday—Matinee, 2·30 P. M.
Wednesday Evening—First Presbyterian African Church.
Thursday Evening—African U. M. E. Church.
Friday Evening—Siloam M. E. Church.
Saturday—Matinee, 2·30 P. M.
Saturday Evening—Company C, Wagner's Zouaves.
Has any amusement ever had such success as the Pilgrim? [4 18 3t] J. W. BAIN, Proprietor.

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH St., below Arch (Late Theatre Comique). EASTER HOLIDAY WEEK—GREAT BILL. THIS EVENING, DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S GIGANTIC MINSTRELS INTRODUCE THE New Afterpiece—Twelve Temptations. First Week—Sketch, Cuban Despatcher. Sixth Week—Dougherty's Great Stump Speech. 4 18 6t

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J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 9 16 6m

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TEMPLE OF WONDERS, ASSEMBLY BUILDING. LAST WEEK. LAST WEEK. SIGNOR BLITZ, Jr. Reappearance of SIGNOR BLITZ SATURDAY AFTERNOON, and last performance this season.

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TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1870.

REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS.

The House of Representatives has at last taken decisive action upon the question of the apportionment of representation under the census of 1870, by passing a bill fixing the number of Representatives henceforth at 275, exclusive of those from States hereafter to be admitted. This is a compromise between the two factions, one of which advocated the reduction of the number of members, at present 243, to 233, while the other demanded that the number should be increased to 300, in order that the rapidly growing States of the West might secure their proper quota without a loss being sustained by any of the States which fail to maintain a corresponding increase in population. The following figures show the *status* of the House of Representatives as fixed by law after the taking of each decennial census since the establishment of the present form of government:—

Year.	*No. of States.*	*No. of Members.*
1790	16	106
1800	17	142
1810	19	183
1820	24	213
1830	26	242
1840	26	223
1850	31	234
1860	34	241

Since the census of 1860 West Virginia has been created a separate State, and Nevada and Nebraska admitted to the Union, with one member only allotted to each, there being thus an increase of but two in the membership of the House, although the number of States has been increased by three.

The bill which passed the House yesterday by a vote of 86 to 83, and which will doubtless meet with the concurrence of the Senate and the approval of the President, fixes the number of Representatives at 275, after March 3, 1871, with the proviso that if any new States are admitted after that date, their Representatives shall be additional to the above number, and further "that if the number of Representatives of any State shall be reduced by such apportionment, such reduction shall not take effect in the Forty-second Congress, but such State shall have the same number of Representatives in the Forty-second Congress to which it is entitled in the Forty-first, and that if the representation from any State shall be increased by such apportionment, the additional Representatives for the Forty-first Congress shall be chosen by the State at large." The basis of representation is to be ascertained by the Secretary of the Interior from the preliminary census report, which will doubtless be ready in time for the fall elections, although not in time for the redistricting of the States, a difficulty which, as will be seen, is remedied by postponing the decrease in the representation of the Eastern States until 1873, and the election of the additional members in the other States on a general ticket by the State at large.

Some time since we published a carefully prepared estimate of the population of the different States at the present time, which is doubtless accurate enough to show the probable standing of each State in the House of Representatives under the proposed new apportionment. According to this estimate the entire population of the Union is 40,800,000, that of the Territories and District of Columbia being 600,000, and of the States entitled to representation in Congress 40,200,000. This will give, in round numbers, one Representative to 145,000 inhabitants, and the apportionment will stand as follows, as compared with the present representation:—

	New Appor. tionment.	*Old Appor. tionment.*	*Gain.*	*Loss.*
Alabama	7	6	1	..
Arkansas	4	3	1	..
California	4	3	1	..
Connecticut	4	4	..	..
Delaware	1	1	..	..
Florida	1	1	..	..
Georgia	8	7	1	..
Illinois	18	14	4	..
Indiana	12	11	1	..
Iowa	8	6	2	..
Kansas	2	1	1	..
Kentucky	9	9	..	..
Louisiana	6	5	1	..
Maine	5	5	..	..
Maryland	6	5	1	..
Massachusetts	10	10	..	..
Michigan	9	6	3	..
Minnesota	3	2	1	..
Mississippi	6	5	1	..
Missouri	11	9	2	..
Nebraska	1	1	..	..
Nevada	1	1	..	..
New Hampshire	2	3	..	1
New Jersey	7	5	2	..
New York	32	31	1	..
North Carolina	8	7	1	..
Ohio	20	19	1	..
Oregon	1	1	..	..
Pennsylvania	27	24	3	..
Rhode Island	1	2	..	1
South Carolina	5	4	1	..
Tennessee	8	8	..	..
Texas	6	4	2	..
Vermont	2	3	..	1
Virginia	9	8	1	..
West Virginia	3	3	..	..
Wisconsin	8	6	2	..

If this estimate should prove to be correct, it will be seen that but three of the States, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont, will lose one Representative each, eleven States will retain their present number, and the new members, thirty-two in number, with the three taken away from the three New England States—a total of thirty-five—will be distributed among the remaining twenty-three States.

Representative Julian, of Indiana, saw fit to introduce in the House a female suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution, and straightway his constituents rose in arms against him, selecting another man to head the Republican ticket in his district. Representative Burdett, of Missouri, does not appear to have been much profited by this lesson, but rushes into the arena with another amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting grants to sectarian schools. Evidently Mr. Burdett is tired of representing the Republican voters of the Fifth district of Missouri.

VENTILATING THE CAPITOL.

The Joint Special Committee of Congress on Ventilation has under consideration a plan for supplying the National Capitol with pure air, and yesterday they passed two hours of their valuable time in examining a professional "ventilatist," who undertakes to perform the job in a satisfactory manner by removing the mephitic vapors from the Senate Chamber and House of Representatives, and by furnishing the members of Congress with a proper supply of oxygen. It is to be hoped that when the Capitol is purged of its foul air the moral as well as the physical health of those who do business there will be benefited. It is one thing to purify the Congressional halls and corridors and another to remove the taint of moral corruption that sends its offensive odors to the remotest bounds of the nation. Hitherto Congressmen have not shown themselves either anxious or willing to proceed with the work of moral ventilation, but perhaps this is owing to the bad air they breathe, and an improvement may be expected when the proposed air-shafts are put in operation. As it is, the iniquities of the franking privilege are allowed to continue in spite of the protests of the people; the Indian "ring" is backed up by the votes of Senators and Representatives, and every effort of good men to bring about an improvement in the management of our Indian affairs is foiled by the votes and influence of those who are supposed to represent the wishes of the nation; and a thousand other outrages are perpetrated that never reach the ear of the public, to cover with infamy their shameless perpetrators. There was an attempt made a short time ago to ventilate one species of iniquity, the sale of cadetships; but the House of Representatives, after making a great noise and palaver over the affair, ended it by excusing its own members, and expending its virtuous indignation on a single naval officer, who was accused of having paid a sum of money for an appointment for his son when it was demanded of him by a Congressman who had a cadetship for sale. The people of the country are not satisfied with this crooked way of doing business, and the manner in which the really important interests of the country has been delayed from day to day and week to week, until the end of the session is near at hand, and scarcely anything to show for it but long-winded speeches about nothing and schemes innumerable for depleting the treasury and continuing the oppressive taxes that are weighing down the industry of the nation. It is certainly time that some pure air was admitted into the Capitol; and if the "ventilatist" who exhibited his plans yesterday could also devise some means of making Congressmen honest and attentive to the interests of their constituents, instead of passing their time in making buncombe speeches and in wrangling about matters that interest nobody but rings of corrupt speculators, he will be doing a service for which the American people will hold him forever in grateful remembrance.

THE WAR ON THE WINNIPEGGERS.

A rumor was set afloat some time ago that the Canadian Government intended to enlist the Indians in their service to carry on the war against the Winnipeggers; and although such a course would be in full accordance with established British precedents, it was hoped that, for the sake of civilization and humanity, the report was unfounded. It seems now, however, that an infamous proposition has actually been made by an individual named Denny for the employment of one hundred Chippewas for service in the northwest. The patriotic Denny undertakes to clothe and equip the savages and to be responsible for their conduct during the expedition. Every person conversant with the history of Indian warfare knows exactly what the latter part of this proposition means, and that the employment of the Indians against the rebellious inhabitants of the Winnipeg country will be nothing more nor less than a general premium for white as well as red savages to murder, ravish, rob, and burn at their pleasure. It would surprise no one to hear that this infamous proposition has been accepted, and that the Indians, under the leadership of Denny, are started off on a career of slaughter. If the British and Canadian Governments combined cannot subdue an insignificant rebellion like that inaugurated by the Winnipeggers without calling in the assistance of the Indians, they ought, for the sake of decency at least, to refrain from adding another stain to the bloody annals of British warfare by inaugurating the policy they have been talking about so much of late years, and let the people of Winnipeg withdraw from their allegiance if they choose, and set up for themselves. If these Indians are put in the field, as is proposed, the Government and people of the United States should enter an energetic protest that will give the cowardly Kanucks who have been quaking for the last week or two at the sight of General O'Neill's epaulettes some reasonable cause for fear.

And now comes Mr. Edmunds with a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether attempts have been made to corruptly influence the votes of Senators on the Georgia bill. And the Senate is so impressed with the necessity for removing this imputation of corruption that it not only authorizes the committee to look into the matter, but empowers it to send for persons and papers. If the Senate had had the grace to dispose of the Georgia bill without such a needless waste of time and breath, there would have been no necessity for this investigation.

SOAP.

B. T. BABBITT'S NEW YORK CITY SOAP, Union and best Soaps. For sale by all grocers. Wholesale agency at HENRY C. KELLOGG & CO.'S, 4 18 2t*] Southwest cor. WATER and CHESNUT Sts.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

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OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, April 18, 1870.
The Stated Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY will be held at the Rooms of the Board of Trade, CHESNUT, above Fifth street, north side, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of May next, at 10½ o'clock A. M.; after which an election will be held for President and Board of Managers to serve for the ensuing year.
The polls will close at 1 o'clock P. M.
4 19 21 23 25dtmy3 E. W. CLARK, President.

"PUT MONEY IN THY PURSE."—A Lecture on the above subject, by Rev. H. M. GALLAHER, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., at the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth, on MONDAY EVENING, April 25, 1870, at 8 o'clock, in aid of the mission work of the young people of the church. Tickets, 50 cents, at the Piano Rooms of J. E. Gould, No. 923 Chesnut street, and at No. 530 Arch street. 4 16 7t

SOCIAL SCIENCE.—DR. McILVAINE will deliver the last LECTURE of his Course on this subject in the HALL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, NINTH Street, above Chesnut, THIS EVENING, At 8 o'clock.
Admission free. 1t*

MERCANTILE LIBRARY—VOTES ON the question of keeping the Library open as a Reading-Room on Sunday will be received until 10 o'clock on SATURDAY NIGHT. If any of the members have not received the ballots sent to them they can procure them at the Library.
4 19 tuth2t T. MORRIS PEROT, President.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, 17TH inst., the SPRUCE AND PINE STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY will run their cars through from the Exchange to Fairmount Park for one fare. 4 15 1m

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Rooms can be engaged upon application to me, at the CONTINENTAL HOTEL.
CHARLES DUFFY,
4 18 6t PROPRIETOR.

COLONNADE HOTEL,
FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, is now ready for permanent or transient guests. No. 1508 of HOTEL FRONT STORE TO LET owing to a responsible party. 46

GRAND INAUGURATION
OF
LOW PRICES.
HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.
ARE NOW OFFERING
The whole of their
MAGNIFICENT STOCK
OF
DRESS GOODS, SILKS, ETC.,
Replete with all the CHOICEST NOVELTIES of this season, together with LARGE INVOICES of desirable goods purchased in this market for Cash at
ASTONISHINGLY LOW RATES.

H., C. & CO. conclude that it is only necessary to quot a few of their offerings as an index of the prices at which this SUPERB STOCK will be disposed of, to insure an early call.

Handsome Double Width Chene Mohairs, 37½ Cents.

Double-fold Foulard Mohairs, 45 Cents.

Double-fold Norwich Poplins, in the new light shades, 56 Cents.

Hoyle's Yard-wide English Prints, 25 Cents.

Printed Satin Cloth, a new article for the house or Walking Costume, 35 cents.

One case of the Finest Organdies Imported, 40 Cents.

Real Scotch Ginghams, in all colors, 25 Cents.

2 cases of French Foulard Mohairs, now being sold by the piece for 65 Cents, will be offered at 56 Cents.

Black Lyons Gros Grains an Drap de Lyon, of the best makes, from $1·50 to $8·00 per yard.

Chene Silks of the latest designs of the Paris market, and extra quality, sold last Spring at $3·25, $2·50.

Striped Silks from $1·50 to $2·00.

Black Canvas Bareges, extra superb Quality, 62½ Cents.

Do. do. 75 Cents.

Do. do. all widths and qualities, up to $6·00.

Walking Suits, Lace Shawls, Lace Points, etc., all at the NEW RATES. 4 16 stuth 3t

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY,
No. 1117 CHESNUT Street, Girard Row.
HIGH ART.
The Sale of the Season.
Mr. A. D'HUYVETTER'S (of Antwerp) sale of Paintings takes place TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, April 19 and 20. Finest collection ever offered in this city. To be sold without reserve. For list of artists look in auction column.
4 15 5t4p B. SCOTT, Jr.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, April 19, 1870.

A New Crystal Palace.

For five years the Legislature of the State of New York has been petitioned to grant a charter for the erection of a Crystal Palace in this city, and four times it has persisted in refusing. For the fifth time the subject is before the Legislature, proving that our business men are in earnest in their intention to forestall Philadelphia, Chicago, Washington, and all other cities that entertained a similar purpose. The idea is to use the palace as the local habitation of a World's Fair, and to retain it when that purpose is ended as a place of public resort similar to Sydenham Palace, London. Two reports, however, have gained round which are by no means true. One is that Mr. A. T. Stewart is largely interested in the enterprise, and the other is that the building is to be erected in one of the public parks of this city. Mr. Stewart has enough irons in the fire without bothering himself with glass houses, and we have few enough parks already to afford to lose one of them in that way. The first Crystal Palace we had here brought about fifty millions of dollars to the merchants of New York—which was doing a fair business, at any rate, and if we have the new one erected by 1873, that is as much as we hope for. It is interesting to know, at any rate, that the capital is all raised, and that all that is now wanting is the permission of the Legislature.

Oliver Dyer and the Tower of Babel.

Mr. Oliver Dyer, with all his newspaper and magazine experience, does not understand the principles of advertising, or at least does not exercise sufficient supervision over the advertisements of his agent to make them of much benefit to him. On Sunday afternoon, for instance, he commenced delivering at 4 o'clock a lecture which had been advertised to commence at 5. The consequence was that his audience numbered just seven souls. The lecture occupied an hour in delivery, and at 5 o'clock, when it was just over, the audience proper commenced to assemble. Interesting as the address was—the subject was the deeply-absorbing one of "The Tower of Babel"—Mr. Dyer did not recommence it, and the punctual comers had to return lectureless home in the rain. Mr. Dyer invested his theme with Swedenborgian similes, and maintained that the Tower of Babel was a metaphorical piece of architecture, symbolic of a selfish desire for power and aggrandizement. Many mothers would insist upon their families eating exclusively the dishes of which they (the mothers) happened to be fond. This was erecting a Tower of Babel in a frying-pan. Many fathers would insist upon all the household going to bed at 9 o'clock merely because ultra-early hours suited *them*. This was running up a bedroom Babel. In short, Mr. Dyer's Babel applications were more ingenious than pertinent, and, John Allen not being among the seven good spirits present, few demonstrations of ecstacy were made.

Mr. Brougham a Stock Performer.

Mr. John Brougham, after cruising around as a star for a good many years, has at last sailed into the snug harbor at Wallack's. I am aware that it is a mixing of metaphors to speak of "stars" as "sailing," but mixed metaphors in extremely moderate doses are not so injurious to the intellect as mixed drinks are to the body. Like a good many other eminent actors, he will find the port snug enough to console him for the loss of certain perquisites and privileges which stars have from time immemorial enjoyed. If it puts an end to his speech-making before the curtain, it will have accomplished a blessed result. There is a certain class of bumpkins who think these before-the-curtain quiddities are exceedingly smart. Poor things! let us compassionate them!

A Reckless Romance

has occurred in Brooklyn, which is quite sufficiently an ism of New York to be rung in with it. A young lady moving in the highest circles there was engaged to be married to a young man. The circles were very high indeed—oh, very! So high as to form a sort of social amphitheatre quite out of the sight of ordinary eyes. The young man also moved in high circles—was a brigadier-general in the army. What could you want higher than that? He lavished all the expansive wealth of his soul's idolatry upon the young lady, and the young lady loved him with the passionate and yearning impulse of a too-confiding heart. In brief, they were betrothed. Thousands of dollars were spent by the young lady's father in fixing up rooms for the young couple, thousands of dollars worth of presents were made by the young lady's friends, hundreds of invitations were issued, and jewellers, stationers, and cabinet-makers were kept busy in imprinting monograms upon silver, cards, and furniture. Of a sudden it came to the young lady's knowledge that the man whom her relatives had endowed with a small fortune's worth of linen, bedding, upholstery, plate, furniture, and housekeeping articles generally, was a wicked creature, a sort of Baron von Bulow, Lord Ainsley, and Count Riviere rolled up into one. She immediately told her parents and friends to weep not for her, and as the most expeditious and lady-like way of settling the business broke off the engagement in a short and sharp interview, and surreptitiously left the city for a suburb, acquainting only her parents with her destination. Somehow or other Heliogabalus tracked her thither, and after having made vain efforts to enter the house, smashed the doors and even, it is said, fired through one of the windows.

The Theatres.

Last night Mr. Clarke made his first appearance in this city after an absence of five years. The appearance was at Booth's Theatre, and the characters were "Toodles" and "Major de Boots," familiar names and individualizations, that were greeted with overwhelming applause. Mr. Clarke has been accustomed for many years to large and heartily-applausive audiences, but he was somewhat bewildered with the cordiality of last night. This was particularly evident in the speech he made at the conclusion of the first play, reverting briefly to his hard-earned success abroad (N. B. He did not *say* it was hard-earned), and expressing the happiness he felt at being confronted with old faces. I cannot say that he is any funnier now than when I last saw him. What the critics mean by saying that his acting has gained in breadth and rotundity, I confess I don't know. That he pleases, after an interval of years, those whom he pleased then, is a very good criterion, however, that he has acquired greater felicity and not remained at a standstill.

Next Friday night Matilda Heron is to appear as "Medea" at the Bowery Theatre. The lady does not commence an engagement there, as some of her enemies would be too glad to report, but simply acts for one night as commemorative both of her first appearance there eighteen years ago and of a benefit to be tendered one of her old friends, who commenced the theatrical career with her—Gertrude Dawes.

ALI BABA.

THE D'HUYVETTER COLLECTION.—The sale of this fine collection of American and foreign paintings will commence this evening at half-past seven o'clock, at the Art Gallery of B. Scott, Jr., No. 1117 Chesnut street. Some of the best artists of the French, Belgian, Dusseldorf, and American schools are represented, and the standard of excellence is much higher than is usual in paintings offered at auction. This will be a rare chance for those who wish to secure works of undoubted merit to adorn their homes, and as the picture season is near its close it is not likely that such an opportunity will offer again. Mr. D'Huyvetter is a connoisseur of taste and experience, and his acquaintance with the principal artists on both sides of the Atlantic gives him facilities for securing first-rate pictures that few collectors possess. Mr. D'Huyvetter guarantees that every painting in the collection is original as represented, under a forfeiture of ten per cent. of the purchase money, and two months' time will be allowed for procuring the proofs, the purchase money being deposited in the hands of Jay Cooke & Co., subject to the order of the auctioneer. The catalogue of the paintings contains the names of some of the best known and most popular works of the day, and the pictures themselves are well worth inspecting even by those who have no intention of purchasing.

CITY ITEMS.

MEN'S CLOTHING.
YOUTH'S CLOTHING.
BOYS' CLOTHING.

NEW SPRING STYLES.
ALL KINDS.
ALL SIZES.

BETTER IN STYLE, MAKE, AND FIT THAN ANY OTHER STOCK OF READY-MADE GARMENTS IN PHILADELPHIA. PRICES ALWAYS GUARANTEED LOWER THAN THE LOWEST ELSEWHERE.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS. | BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.—Let those who languish under the fatal severity of our climate through any pulmonary complaint, or even those who are in decided consumption, by no means despair. There is a safe and sure remedy at hand, and one easily tried. "Wilbor's Compound of Cod Liver Oil and Lime," without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the oil as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. For sale by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, No. 166 Court street, Boston.

MORE NOVELTIES
FOR SPRING.
THE NEW STYLE VEST FOR
GENTLEMEN.
ENGLISH PANTALOONS,
new style
and an endless variety
of elegant Coatings.
full line of
BANNOCKBURNS for
SUITS.
CHARLES STOKES, No. 824 Chesnut street.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

ANOTHER GIANT STRIDE has been made in chemical science. PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, is an astonishing improvement on all preparations for restoring the natural color of grey hair, heretofore known. It is pellucid, cooling, limpid, inodorous, and never-failing, and has no sediment. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

HAVING secured the services of the best workmen, we are prepared to despatch all orders entrusted to us with promptness, and satisfactorily to those favoring us. Carpets altered and put down, furniture reupholstered, covered, and varnished, bedding overhauled, furniture slips cut and fitted. ALBERTSON & CO., No. 1435 CHESNUT Street.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices, Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S BOYS' SUITS, $3 UP.
Wanamaker & Brown's Garibaldis and Bismarks.
Wanamaker & Brown's Business Suits, $3 up.
Wanamaker & Brown's Chesterfields.
Wanamaker & Brown's New Style Walking Coats.
Wanamaker & Brown's Dress Sacks.
Wanamaker & Brown's Light Overcoats.
Wanamaker & Brown's Spring Overcoats, $6.
Wanamaker & Brown's Black Suits, $17 up.
Wanamaker & Brown's Melton Suits, $15 up.
Wanamaker & Brown's Youths' Chesterfields.
Wanamaker & Brown's Youths' Metropolitan Sacks.
Wanamaker & Brown's Black Dress Pants, $5 up.
Wanamaker & Brown's Black Dress Vest, $3 up.
Wanamaker & Brown's Clergymen's Suits.
Wanamaker & Brown's Silk-faced Chesterfields.
Wanamaker & Brown's Register Walking Coats.
Wanamaker & Brown's Paletot Street Coats.
Wanamaker & Brown's Harris Cassimere Suits.
Wanamaker & Brown's New Style Boys' Jackets.
Wanamaker & Brown's Blue Sack Coats, $10 up.
Wanamaker & Brown's Every-day Pants, $3 up.
Wanamaker & Brown's Silk-mixed Suits.
Wadamaker & Brown's Boys' Dept., first floor.
Wanamaker & Brown's Custom Department, the largest in Philadelphia.
S. E. corner Sixth and Market.
S. E. corner Sixth and Market.
S. E. corner Sixth and Market.
☞ Oak Hall.
☞ Oak Hall.
☞ Oak Hall.

☞ CARD.—Since last Fall we have secured the two large lots adjoining us, and have erected upon them an iron-front building equal in size to our former building, making OAK HALL TWICE AS LARGE AS BEFORE, in order to accommodate the great mass of people who have become our customers. We invite all our customers, with their neighbors and friends, to pay us an early visit to examine our mammoth buildings and to inspect our mammoth stock.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
Nos. 532, 534, and 536 MARKET Street,
and Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, and 13 S. SIXTH Street.

MARRIED.

ETTER—BITTER.—On the 4th instant, by the Rev. John Chambers, GEORGE W. ETTER to MISS EMMA BITTER, all of this city.

EVANS—SNETHEN.—On the 17th instant, by Rev. W. C. Robinson, No. 252 N. Thirteenth street, Mr. W. D. EVANS to Miss ADELAIDE W. SNETHEN, of this city.

JONES—REISER.—On the 17th instant, by Rev. W. C. Robinson, No. 252 N. Thirteenth street, Mr. HARRY JONES to Miss MARY C. REISER, of this city.

DIED.

BOYCE.—MARTHA ANN BOYCE, daughter of John and Mary Boyce, aged 16 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from No. 341 Front street, above Pine.

JAMISON.—On Fourth month, 18th instant, 1870, WILLIE F., son of John and Deborah N. Jamison, aged 1 year 11 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral service, on Fourth-day evening, the 20th instant, at 8 o'clock, at the residence of his parents, No. 508 Wood street. To proceed to Quakertown on Fifth-day morning, the 21st instant, in the 8 o'clock train.

LLOYD.—On the 17th instant, TILLIE IRVING, only daughter of Hugh and Jeannette M. Lloyd, aged 5 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Darby, Delaware county, Pa., on Thursday, April 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. Interment at Woodlands Cemetery.

MARTIN.—On the 16th instant, JAMES MARTIN, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Board of Directors of the Mechanics' Insurance Company, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 807 Noble street, on Thursday morning, the 21st instant, at 8½ o'clock.

WRIGHT.—On the 16th instant, FRANK P. WRIGHT, son of Louisa S. and the late James A. Wright, in the 18th year of his age.

The relatives and friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his mother, No. 1244 N. Eleventh street, on Tuesday evening at 7½ o'clock. Funeral on Wednesday morning at 7 o'clock. To proceed to Hartsville.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

ARCH STREET CARPET WAREHOUSE.

CARPETINGS.

New Styles at the Reduced Rates

BRUSSELS, 3-PLYS, INGRAIN, AND VENETIAN CARPETINGS,

At 25 per cent. lower than last season's prices.

JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,

No. 832 ARCH STREET,

3 19 2mrp Below Ninth, South Side.

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, RUGS, DRUGGETS,

Stair and Hall Carpetings,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

PRICES ALL REDUCED.

R. L. KNIGHT & SON,

No. 1222 CHESNUT STREET,

3 5 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA.

NEW CARPETINGS.

We are now opening a full line of

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

AND

MATTINGS,

OF ALL GRADES,

Which we are offering at greatly reduced prices from last season.

LEEDOM, SHAW & STEWART,

No. 635 MARKET Street,

2 24 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, ETC.

NOBLIT, BROWN, NOBLIT & CO.,

Nos. 222 and 218 S. SECOND Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in

Upholstery Goods,

Car Trimmings,

Cabinet Makers' and Undertakers' Findings.

Swiss and Nottingham Curtains,

Hair Seating, Curled Hair Bedding,

ETC. ETC., 3 18 3m5p

Wholesale and Retail.

ROOFING.

PATENT ENGLISH ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT.

This Felt makes a cheap, durable, and light permanent Roofing, and from its lightness and easy applicability, it can be readily fixed by any carpenter or handy laborer.

It is much used for large Open Roofs, as of Churches, Chapels, Public Halls, etc., as well as for Houses, Cottages, Verandahs, Summer Houses, etc.

It equalizes the temperature by counteracting the heat of summer and the cold of winter.

It deadens the sound of falling rain or hail on the Roofs, and prevents condensation of moisture.

The Felt does not crack from change of temperature; and, being non conducting in its properties, resists alike heat from the Sun and cold from the Frost.

It is made in Rolls, 25 yards long, 32 inches wide.

Patent Bituminous Lining Felt

FOR THE

PROTECTION OF DAMP WALLS.

To those building at the Sea-shore, attention is called to this Felt as especially adapted for Lining Walls.

FOR SALE BY

MERCHANT & CO.,

Manufacturer's Agents,

Nos. 517 and 519 MINOR STREET,

4 12 tuthas3trp PHILADELPHIA.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BARTLETT,

No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

Ever thankful for the patronage extended heretofore, and desirous of further favors, begs announce his SPRING STYLES OF BOOTS and SHOES for Gents' and Boys' wear.

A large assortment of CUSTOM-MADE GOODS, made on his improved Lasts, which are unrivalled for comfort and beauty, enables him to furnish a ready fit at all times. 1 13 thstuD31

SHIPPING.



FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., The South and Southwest, and Florida Ports.

THE STEAMSHIP

J. W. EVERMAN,

CAPT. HINCKLEY,

WILL LEAVE PIER 17, BELOW SPRUCE STREET,

On Thursday, April 28, at 4 P. M.

Comfortable accommodations for Passengers.

Through Passage Tickets and Bills of Lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest, and with steamers to Florida ports.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office.

For freight or passage apply to

SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
DOCK STREET WHARF, or to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
12 SOUTH WHARVES.

4 19 3t

LOOKING-GLASSES

OF WARRANTED MANUFACTURE,

VERY BEST FRENCH PLATES,

SELLING AT COST,

UNTIL MAY 1.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

4 19 6t

WATCHES.

CARD.

BAILEY & Co

In connection with the change which has taken place in the organization of our firm on the 1st inst., we desire to ask attention to the remodelling of our WATCH DEPARTMENT, which has been placed under the personal supervision of one of the most experienced members of our firm.

Our workmen for the REPAIRING of Fine Time-keepers are very skilful—the system adopted for "REGULATING" very perfect, and we intend to make this Department the most satisfactory one in our establishment.

BAILEY & CO.,

Chesnut and Twelfth Sts.,

SOLE AGENTS IN PENNSYLVANIA

FOR THE CELEBRATED

GOLD MEDAL

TIME-KEEPERS,

MADE BY

Patek, Philippe & Cie.,

A GENEVE.

GOLD MEDALS awarded at the Great World Exhibitions of

Paris. New York. London.

Each one of these Watches has been carefully regulated to position, heat, and cold, and is accompanied by a CERTIFICATE from Messrs. Patek, Philippe & Co., and ourselves, guaranteeing it to run well and keep CORRECT TIME.

Scientific construction, excellence of mechanism, and accuracy of performance, have established for these Watches an unequalled reputation.

BAILEY & Co

CIGARS.

B. C. WORTHINGTON & SON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Imported and Domestic Cigars,

AND ALL ARTICLES OF THE TRADE,

433 Chesnut St., opposite the Post Office,

Branch of 106 South SIXTH Street, PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS FOR KEY WEST CIGARS.

We invite an inspection of our stock, every sale being guaranteed. 3 26 1m

"LA ROSA ESPANOLA"

"KEY WEST HAVANA CIGARS."

Having the agency for the sale of the celebrated brand of LA ROSA ESPANOLA KEY WEST HAVANA CIGARS, we invite dealers to examine our stock, being equal in all respects to the imported Havana, and much less in price.

M. E. McDOWELL & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
No. 39 N. WATER Street.

4 7 1m

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office. fi 18 rp3

LADIES' WALKING SUITS.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT STREET,

Will continue the sale of his GREAT BARGAINS IN SUITS, having had extraordinary success.

LADIES' SUITS AT $16, WORTH $20. COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 18.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

J. M. HAFLEIGH has now a well-organized Department for the manufacture of CHILDREN'S DRESSES, from $3·50 to $50.

ALSO, LADIES' DRESSING SACKS, NIGHT DRESSES, MUSLIN SKIRTS, CHEMISES, ETC.

Will Open Monday, April 18,

BLACK HERNANIS, 75 cents. BLACK GROS GRAINS, $1·50.
BLACK STRIPE SILKS, $1·00. BONNET'S TAFFETAS, $3·00 to $6·00.

ALSO, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, AND THE "VICTOR TIE," NEW.
LAMA LACE SHAWLS VERY CHEAP. 4 16 3t

DRY GOODS.

Curwen Stoddart & Brother

HAVE PURCHASED THE ENTIRE STOCK OF AN

IMPORTER OF LINEN GOODS,

AND ON

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20,

WILL OFFER TO

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS,
HOTEL KEEPERS,
MERCHANTS,
HOUSEKEEPERS, and the
PUBLIC GENERALLY,

A SPLENDID LINE OF

DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS.
IRISH DAMASK LINENS.
BARNSLEY Do. Do.
LINEN SHEETINGS.
PILLOW-CASE LINENS.
DAMASK NAPKINS.
Do. DOYLIES.
BORDERED TOWELS.
TOWELLINGS.
MARSEILLES COUNTERPANES, and a full line of SHIRTING LINENS.

To effect rapid sales of this large and bulky stock, prices will be made very attractive.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

OLD AND CHEAP LOCATION,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,

4 19 3t Above Willow.

1870.

(Seventeen Years on Spring Garden Street.)

STEADY GROWTH.

A FIRST CLASS RETAIL TRADE ESTABLISHED.

We keep a Large Stock.
A Splendid Assortment,
Prices Low because Expenses Light,
Location Central and easy of access,
Every article sold
Warranted to be as represented
Or Money Refunded.

"THORNLEY'S,"

EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.

SPECIALTIES NOW OPEN.

Black Silks,
Japanese Silks,
Fine Silk Poplins,
Piques and Plaid Muslins,
Best Kid Gloves, French Corsets,
Power-Loom and Barnsley Table Linens,
Calicoes, best quality, 10, 12½, 14 cents,
All the leading makes of Muslins.

We have our entire stock down to the very lowest current rates, and we have never before offered such a MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF GOODS.

EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,

2 3 thstu6 PHILADELPHIA.

C. H. HAMRICK & CO.,

No. 45 North EIGHTH Street,

ANNOUNCE THEIR GRAND OPENING, ON MONDAY, 18TH INST.

OWING TO OUR IMMENSE STOCK WE CAN MENTION BUT FEW ITEMS.

MAGNIFICENT BLACK SILKS, CHEAPER THAN LAST WEEK.
BLACK SILKS, $1, 1·25, 1·50, 1·75, 2, up to 5.
SPLENDID SPRING AND SUMMER SILKS, ALL PRICES.
HERNANI, very cheap, ⅝ to 3 yards wide.
HERNANI, 50, 62, 75, 87½c., $1, 1·25, 1·37½ to 4.
WILL OPEN ONE CASE GRENADINES, 12½c., have never been sold less than 25.
BLACK AND WHITE DRESS STUFFS.
BLACK AND WHITE SKIRTING.
ROUBAIX POPLINS, 25, 31, 37c.
ALL THE NEW ENGLISH AND FRENCH MIXTURES FOR SUITS—VERY POPULAR GOODS.
PIQUES, FRENCH MUSLIN, PLAID NAINSOOK, NAPKINS, TOWELS, HANDKERCHIEFS. The greatest variety and at lower prices than the public have seen since the war.
SUITS IN LINENS, LAWNS, AND PERCALES.
DEMONSTRATION IN SHAWLS. WE WILL OFFER UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS IN PRICES.
LLAMA POINTS, ROTUNDES, SACQUES, at fully ⅓ less than last year.

WE INVITE A COMPARISON OF PRICES.

C. H. HAMRICK & C

4 16 stu2t No. 45 NORTH EIGHTH ST.

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT Street,

Invites attention to his stock of DRY GOODS, selected with great care, and will be sold as cheap as any house in the city.

BLACK SILKS from $1·50 to $6 per yard.
FANCY SILKS from $1 to $5.0.
HERNANI in Black and Colors.
INDIA AND OTHER SHAWLS.
INDIA PONGEE.
DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY, and many articles not to be found in any other store.

GIVE US A CALL. 4 6 2m

REMOVAL.—MRS. E. HENRY, MANUFACTURER of Ladies' Cloaks and Mantillas, finding her late location, No. 16 North Eighth street, inadequate for her largely increased business, has removed to the ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS WAREROOM, 418 Southeast corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets, where she now offers, in addition to her stock of Cloaks and Mantillas, a choice invoice of Paisley Shawls, Lace Points and Sacques. 3 29 3m5

DRY GOODS.

"J. W. T." "J. W. T."

LACE GOODS.

POINTES,
ROTUNDES,
SACQUES,

In White and Black Lama Laces.

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THE ENTIRE STOCK MARKED DOWN TO GOLD AT PAR.

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Black Linen-Back SATINS, of every quality.
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SILKS to match any shade of Dress Trimmings.
BONNET and TRIMMING RIBBONS.
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23 1mrp JOSEPH C. HARROLD.

"MACBETH" IN A NEW STYLE.

The Rev. Mr. Bellew, an English clergyman, who, it will be remembered, was Fechter's tutor in his present playing language, has been giving what he calls "Readings" from *Macbeth*. The *Saturday Review* has an amusing criticism on the performance, from which we make a few extracts:—

We must once more inquire why, if Mr. Bellew wishes to act, he does not go upon the stage in the usual way? If the indelibility of his clerical orders be the obstacle, we recommend his case to the sympathetic consideration of Mr. Gladstone. He seems to be smitten with a stage madness which must gradually overpower the resistance of his reason. He read *Hamlet* from a table, with the assistance of silent figures who gesticulated on a stage above him. He has now mounted to the stage and reads *Macbeth* with the assistance only of a chorus, and while calling himself a reader, he largely appropriates the province of the actor. There is no room for a chorus in *Othello*, but if there were we should fear that Mr. Bellew in his histrionic frenzy would single out one of the ladies who composed it, and would address her in language which certainly ought not to be applied to any young person of respectability unless it is considered in her wages. Without intentionally selecting a "Desdemona" or "Emelia," it might easily happen that Mr. Bellew, as he turns all ways, might direct, or appear to direct, strongly personal observations to the chastity or fidelity of a lady who was neither a Venetian wife nor any other questionable personage, but merely a well-trained singer with a good voice. Mr. Bellew, we need not say, has neither sword nor shield; and viewing him on the side of art, we should calculate that he might be doubled up by a very moderate hit in what is technically called the bread basket. Mr. Bellew, in fact, is not as young as he was, and has gone considerably out of training. Yet he evidently thinks that a combativeness of aspect must in some manner be assumed for the last scene of *Macbeth*, and the source of his conception of this part of the character would seem to be the prize ring rather than the school of arms. As he utters the words "Yet will I try the last," he assumes an attitude which suggests to the spectator that he is about to try the left. And as he moves from the desk in the centre to the side of the stage, exclaiming, "Lay on, Macduff," we feel that he might properly have said, "Before my body I throw my warlike right," since he seems to be preparing to stop a blow of "Macduff's" with his right and return it with his left. Mr. Bellew at this moment looks much more like a prize-fighter than he does like a king or general, and yet he looks very unlike a prize-fighter indeed. The hands, as we have said, are held somewhat in the manner of the ring, but the motion of the body is rather that of a nurse-maid carrying a baby, and the legs are not planted on the ground with that combination of lightness and firmness which professors of the noble art of self-defense desire to see exhibited by their pupils. We would recommend him, before he begins his provincial tour, to take a few lessons in the use of the weapon which he selects; and if that weapon be the fist, we are able to assure him, on the best possible authority, that private lessons in boxing are given to gentlemen by several professors, by whom gloves and every requisite, including a mop if necessary, will be provided.

But Mr. Bellew reads a large part of the speeches of "Lady Macbeth" besides those of her husband; and it certainly appears rather strange that he should choose to do so when he might select male characters from the whole of Shakespeare. Mr. Bellew acts the celebrated sleep-walking scene as if he really intended to compete with the great actresses who have thrilled spectators by performing it. A lighted lamp is placed upon the table, so that Mr. Bellew may take it in his hand and go off with it at the proper moment. We are tempted to inquire why Mr. Bellew does not assume a frilled night-cap for the same occasion. He takes the lamp and moves away with a sort of gliding step which suggests to the spectators not so much "Lady Macbeth" as "Mr. Pecksniff," flutteringly, strangely attired, on the top landing, and expressing a desire to see "Mrs. Todgers'" idea of a wooden leg, if quite agreeable to that lady.

As we have already said, there is no dumb show in *Macbeth*, as there was in *Hamlet*, but the stage is partly occupied by the ladies and gentlemen who are to sing Locke's music when the time arrives, and who in the meanwhile sit quite still and look straight forward. In the next play that Mr. Bellew takes in hand there will be no chorus, and he will be in the middle of the stage alone, looking as desolate as a boiled leg of mutton without trimmings. Not that Mr. Bellew will feel in the least degree uncomfortable in solitude, but on the contrary, we shall expect to see him improving the opportunity thus afforded by striking attitudes in all parts of the stage. For the present he is restrained in his movements by the fear of tumbling over the benches of the chorus, but when this impediment is removed we quite believe that he dares do all that may become a man, and much also that may not. But if he chooses to stand up in the hearing of some scores or hundreds of people, and state that he has given suck, and knows how tender 'tis to love the babe that milks him, we can only observe that tastes are various. It should be remarked that Mr. Bellew does not imitate the practice of a lady who, when she lately played "Lady Macbeth," pronounced the words "I have given suck" in a confidential whisper, as if she were mentioning to her husband something which had been a secret even from him before. We are not without hope of seeing him act "Desdemona" in bed and "Othello" out of bed at the same moment, and indeed it would be difficult to anticipate to which character he would give the preference.

The Hindoo Drama.

The Hindoo drama was opened to Europeans, nearly a century ago, by Sir William Jones' translation of its masterpiece, *Sakuntala*, of which Goethe expressed the highest admiration. In 1827 Professor Wilson published "Select Specimens of the Theatre of the Hindoos," whose first play, the celebrated *Toy-cart*, affords some indications whereby to estimate the date of the golden age of the Indian drama. Buddhism still exists among the characters of the piece, but has lost its ascendancy, and Siva is the chief object of worship. These and other signs are believed to point to the fourth century of our era for the date of the dramas in question; whilst Kalidasa, the greatest of the succeeding Sanscrit dramatic poets, is held to have flourished about A. D. 500.

Hindoo dramas are neither tragedies nor comedies. The grave and the gay mingle in turn; but none of them end in death, either on the stage or behind the scenes; and Eastern decorum shows itself in the prohibition of eating, kissing, or sleeping, before the public. They are, in short, very much what they call themselves—"poems which can be seen." Stage-scenery there seems to be none. The acts of the drama might not be less than five, nor more than ten. Intervals too long to be imagined in the acts were understood to take place between them. Men and gods were made to speak Sanscrit; women and slaves spoke Prakrit, a language bearing to Sanscrit the relation of Italian to Latin. Married women having passed the age of beauty being in Hindoo imagination mere cumberers of the ground, cultivated *hetaria* appeared in India as in Greece, and the *Toy-cart* presents us with its Aspasia. There are certain conventional characters on the Hindoo as on the classic and romantic stage—among them the "Vita," or parasite, and the "Vidushaka," or buffoon. The number of existing Hindoo dramas is now small; whether many have perished or few were ever composed, is unknown. The *Toy-cart* is by an unknown author. Three dramas are attributed to Kalidasa, and three more to another admired poet, Bhavabhuti. *Sakuntala* appears to be recognized as the most beautiful; but in it, as in all the rest, the use of supernatural machinery is so exorbitant, that, to confess the truth, we find it hard for the slow Western imagination to keep sufficient pace with its transitions to permit of much interest in its plot. Several centuries later than the age of Kalidasa was written another Indian drama of an entirely different description. Its author was a poet named Krishna Misra, supposed to have lived in the twelfth century A. D., and the object of this work was the establishment of Vedanta doctrine. It is, in fact, a religious allegory, as complete as the "Holy War" or "Pilgrim's Progress," and its name signifies "The Rising of the Moon of Awakened Intellect," and the *dramatis personæ* are Delusion, the king, with his subjects, Love, Anger, Avarice, etc., and his allies, Hypocrisy, Self-importance, and Materialism, and on the opposite side Reason with an army of Virtues. The struggle between the rival forces is sharp; but finally Tranquillity enables Reason to harmonize with Revelation, and thereupon the Moon of Awakened Intellect arises and shines.

Pet Monkeys.

We quote from Professor Frank Buckland's "Animal World" the following account of two of his household pets:—

"I have two monkeys, of whom I am exceedingly fond. Their names are 'Hag' and 'Tiny.' The Hag's original name was 'Fanny,' but she has so much of the character of a disagreeable old woman about her that I call her the 'Hag.' Tiny is a very little monkey indeed, not much bigger than a large rat. My friend Bartlett brought her to me from the Zoological Gardens as a dead monkey; she was 'as good as dead'—a perfect skeleton, and with but little hair on her. She arrived tied up in an old canvas bag. I put her into the Hag's cage. The old lady at once 'took to her,' and instantly began the office of nurse; she cuddled up poor Tiny in her arms, made faces, and showed her teeth at anybody who attempted to touch her. Tiny had port-wine negus, quinine wine, beef-tea, egg and milk—in fact, anything she could eat; and the Hag always allowed her to have 'first pull' at whatever was put into the cage. In time Tiny stood up, then began to run, her hair all came again, and she is now one of the most wicked, intelligent, pretty little beasts that ever committed an act of theft. Steal? Why, her whole life is devoted to stealing, for the pure love of the thing.

"The moment I come down to breakfast I let out the monkeys. I keep a box of sardines specially for the Hag, who immediately helps herself, and sits on the table grunting with pleasure as she licks her oily fingers. The moment Tiny is let loose she steals whatever is on the table, and it is great fun to see her snatch off the red herring from the plate and run off with it to the top of the bookshelves. While I am getting down my herring, Tiny goes to the breakfast-table again, and, if she can, steals the egg; this she tucks under her arm and bolts away, running on her hind legs. This young lady has of late been rather shy of eggs, as she once stole one that was quite hot, and burned herself. She cried out, and the Hag left off eating sardines, shook her tail violently, and opened her mouth at me, as much as to say, 'You dare hurt my Tiny!' If I keep too sharp a lookout upon Miss Tiny, she will run like a rabbit across the table and upset what she can. She generally tries the sugar first, as she can then steal a bit, or she will just put her hand on the milk-jug and pull it over. If she cannot get at the sugar-basin or milk-jug, she will kick them with her hind legs, just like a horse, and knock them over as she passes.

"Tiny and the Hag sometimes go out stealing together. They climb up my coat and search all the pockets. I generally carry a great many cedar-pencils; the monkeys take these out and bite off the cut ends; but the great treat is to pick and pick at the door of a glass cupboard till it is open, then to get in and drink the hair oil, which they know is there. Any new thing that arrives they must examine, and when a hamper comes in I let the monkeys unpack it, especially if I know it contains game. They pull out the straw a bit at a time, peep under the paper, run off crying in their own language, 'Look out, there's something alive in the basket!'

"The performance generally ends by their upsetting the basket, and, if they turn out a hare, they both set to work and 'look fleas' in the hare's fur. I once received a snake in a basket, and I let the monkeys unpack it; they have a mortal horror of a snake. When they found out the contents of the hamper they were off in double-quick time, crying 'Murder! thieves!' and it was a long time before they would come down from behind the casts of salmon on the top of the bookshelves.

"There is no trouble to catch the monkeys. I have only to open the door of the cage and say, 'Cage, cage! go into your cage! quick march!' and they go in instantly, like the good beasts they really are. The parrot has caught up these words, and, when the monkeys are running about, often cries out 'Cage, cage! go into your cage!' but the little wretches do not care for old Poll. They sometimes attack her. Tiny steals her seed, and, while she is pecking at the little thing, the Hag will pull her tail from behind. Luckily, the monkeys are afraid of a stuffed Australian animal that hangs in my room. When I have any specimens or bottles that I do not want the monkeys to touch, I simply set down the 'bogie' to act as sentry, as I know the monkeys will not come near it.

"Tiny is very attentive to the Hag, and cries bitterly if she is taken from her. She takes great liberties with her—climbing up by means of her tail when it hangs down in a convenient, rope-like manner. She also takes much of the products of her thieving to the Hag's cage when she is shut up, and pokes papers through the bars of the cage. These the old thing tears up into shreds to pass away time.

"Although my monkeys do considerable mischief, yet I let them do it. I am amply rewarded by their funny and affectionate ways. If any of my readers have monkeys, and want to get them tame, they should give them the run of the room, and let them out at meal-times to eat and pick what they like. Summer and winter they should wear green-baize jackets."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE subscribers to the Capital Stock of "THE PEOPLE'S BANK" that a meeting will be held at No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, on THURSDAY, the 5th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of organizing said Bank and electing officers and directors.

D. E. McGINLEY,
CHARLES A. MILLER,
R. D. BAROLAY,
J. B. WALKER.

4 2t M5

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
OFFICE TRENTON, N. J., April 11, 1870

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held in Trenton, New Jersey, at the Company's Office, on TUESDAY, the 10th of May, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

SAMUEL J. BAYARD,
4 16 tMy9 Secretary C. & A. R. R. & T. Co.

GOOD SPRING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an election for President and six Managers, will take place at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, at 11½ o'clock A. M.

4 11 19t ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

NORTHERN LIBERTIES AND PENN TOWNSHIP R. R. CO., Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1870.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for officers to serve for the ensuing year, and until others shall be elected, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

4 11 19t ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY, Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1870.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for President and six Managers will take place at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, at 12 o'clock M.

4 11 19t ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a Writ of Levari Facias to me directed will be exposed to

PUBLIC SALE,

AT THE HOTEL OF JOSEPH YARNALL,

In the town of New Castle, New Castle County Delaware,

ON SATURDAY,

The 23d day of April, A. D. 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M. the following described

REAL ESTATE, Viz.:

All that certain tract or parcel of land called the Mile House Farm, situate, lying, and being in the hundred and county of New Castle, in the State of Delaware, near the town of New Castle, and which is bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a point in the centre of the road leading from New Castle to Hamburg lane, opposite a stone, set on the north side of said road, and at the distance of 17 16-100 perches from a ditch dividing the land hereby to be conveyed from land now held by T. Tasker, formerly a part of Stonham farm, thence along the centre of the said road north 73½ degrees, east 17 16-100 perches, to a point in the said road opposite the middle of the ditch aforesaid, thence along the middle of the ditch aforesaid north 37½ degrees, west 54 56-100 perches, thence north 49¾ degrees, west 44 76-100 perches, north 38¾ degrees, east 36 44-100 perches to the centre of the New Castle and Frenchtown Railroad, thence along the line of the said road, westwardly to the line dividing this land from land of the heirs of Robert Burton, deceased, thence with the said dividing line south, nine degrees, west 73 perches, north 78½ degrees, west 10 5-10 perches, south 30½ degrees, west 52 perches, south 75½ degrees, east 2 5-10 perches, south 24 degrees, west 39 2-10 perches, to the Marsh Bank, and continuing the same course 12 8-10 perches to low-water mark on the river Delaware, thence by the line of low-water mark up the said river to a point opposite to the stone on the side of the Hamburg road aforesaid, and thence by a line at right angles to the said road, to the centre of the said road and place of beginning, containing of upland and marsh eighty-four acres, more or less.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Charles W. Grant and Isabella his wife, and William H. Paddock and Laura his wife, and Elmer Clark, terre tenant, and to be sold by

JACOB RICHARDSON, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, New Castle, April 4, A. D. 1870. [4 12 10t

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The Railroad connects with the Cumberland Valley Railroad about four miles below Chambersburg, and runs through a section of the most fertile part of the Cumberland Valley.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.—THOMAS W. SWEENEY, of Reading, in the County of Berks, and State of Pennsylvania, in the said District, a Bankrupt, who formerly carried on business in Philadelphia, Pa., under the firm name of T. W. Sweeney, Jr., said firm being composed of himself and R. Hollman and Isaac Wells, both of Minersville, Pa., having petitioned for his discharge, a meeting of creditors will be held on the 12th day of April, A. D. 1870 at 2 o'clock P. M., before Register H. MALTZBERGER, at his office, No. 46 N. SIXTH Street, Reading, Pa., that the examination of the said bankrupt may be finished, and any business of meetings required by sections 27 or 28 of the act of Congress transacted. The Register will certify whether the Bankrupt has conformed to his duty. A hearing will also be had on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of April, A. D. 1870, before the Court at Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where parties in interest may show cause against the discharge.

Witness the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the said District Court, and the seal thereof, at Philadelphia, the 19th day of March, A. D. 1870.

L. S. G. R. FOX, Clerk.

Attest:—H. MALTZBERGER, Register. 4 1 12t

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PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

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AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

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All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

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LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

THE PEOPLE'S BANKS OF GERMANY. Translated by S. M. Quincy. Published by Little, Brown & Co.

This is a translation from a recent reprint of H. Schulze Delisch, Actuary of the German Society Union, and it gives the organization of the people's banks of Germany, an abstract of the provisions of the North-German Association law, and the constitution of a loan society or people's bank in accordance therewith. This little pamphlet gives in brief the results of the life-long labor dedicated by Schulze Delisch to one of the most beneficial reforms of our day and generation, the co-operative societies and banks of the German workingmen. Mr. Quincy promises us an abridged translation of the larger work on the same subject by the same author, but in the meantime he has prepared this digest of the laws and summary of the plans that have worked so well in Germany, for the use of the Legislature of Massachusetts, and other bodies, both legislative and private, to enable them to appreciate the good that has been done abroad, and to consider the question of applying the same system at home. The leading characteristics of the "people's banks" and of the "co-operative stores," which are now beginning to work together, are the actual ownership and management of the whole business by the working men themselves. The capital of the banks consists of stock contributed by the members, under conditions which admit of its withdrawal, and a borrowed capital of money left on deposit, the whole controlled by officers chosen from among the members themselves. The recognition of these banks by the Prussian Government, through suitable legislation, has now been extended by the German "Bund," or Union, to all the States included within that great and growing Government, and with the most wholesome results. This was brought about by the united action of the workingmen themselves, who have completed their own organization in such a way as to leave the separate "banks" their individual liberty of action, while their united strength is of immense service both in securing mutual control and common defense, and in solving all the questions which affect the whole body and the safety and success of each of its members.

With the "banks" there have grown up "co-operative stores," to enable its members to secure advances on their work and to find in the store a place of deposit and of sale. The guarantee of the maker enables the store to warrant the goods to the purchaser, and as the management is in the hands of practical workmen, their examination is an incentive for the manufacturer and a security for the consumer. The members of the co-operative stores and of the people's banks are nearly always largely the same, so that they are able to participate in the profits and advantages offered by both institutions, and the workingman who can get advances from the bank is enabled to pay them off promptly with the proceeds of his work deposited in the store. The best chapter in Mr. Samuelson's "German Workingman" is that devoted to this subject, and Mr. Quincy's account of the plan of detail working is likely to be very useful in suggesting similar enterprises here, where the workingmen are ready and able to avail themselves of that large freedom of action which has hitherto taken so many less useful directions with that powerful lever "self-help."

—From the National Publishing Company, No. 26 South Seventh street, we have received "Paris by Sunlight and Gaslight," by James D. McCabe, Jr. This is a very complete historical and descriptive account of Paris, and although it contains nothing very original or novel, it can be commended as a readable work on the subject of which it treats, and as likely to give a better idea of the various interesting features of Paris than some works of greater literary merit. Mr. McCabe goes over his ground very thoroughly, and he does not hesitate to quote freely from nearly all the writers who have ever taken Paris for a theme. This system of liberal padding certainly makes the book more interesting than it would perhaps otherwise be, but it is certainly not a practice to be commended. For those who intend visiting the French capital this will be an excellent guidebook, as the various objects of interest are described in detail with such historical comments as will be appreciated by tourists, while to these who stay at home it will probably give a better idea of Paris than can be gathered from any other source. The illustrations are numerous and will convey an excellent idea of the appearance of the principal streets, public buildings, and the various interesting sights of Paris. This is designed to be a popular book, and it is to be judged rather by its adaptability to popular tastes than its literary merit. The author was a resident of Paris for some years, and he writes with a perfect knowledge of all its ins and outs, and the book is calculated to please an extensive circle of readers. "Paris by Sunlight and Gaslight" will be sold only to subscribers by the regular agents.

—T. B. Peterson & Brothers send us "The Banished Son; and Other Stories of the Heart," by Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz. This is the twelfth and concluding volume of the uniform edition of Mrs. Hentz's writings. The stories of Mrs. Hentz achieved a great popularity when they first appeared, and they still maintain their hold upon the regards of a large circle of readers. Mrs. Hentz was an American writer, and all her subjects are drawn from American life, and this is one reason why they are so generally admired. This edition is neat, handsome, and cheap, and it will doubtless receive a cordial welcome in all sections of the country.

From the same house we have received "The Macdermots of Ballycloran," by Anthony Trollope. Mr. Trollope's reputation rests principally upon his delineations of English society, but he has shown in several of his works that he can write about Irish life in an equally appreciative spirit. "The Macdermots of Ballycloran" is one of Anthony Trollope's earliest works, and it first brought him into prominent notice. It is an interesting story, marked by all the peculiar merits of his style, and it will commend itself to many readers from the fact that it is not so long drawn out as some of his later efforts.

—From the American Tract Society we have received "The Spencers," by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D. This is the story that Dr. Tyng wrote for the New York *Ledger*, and it is published in its present shape by permission of Mr. Bonner. Considered merely as a story, it is much better than was to be expected from a clergyman advanced in life, whose pen had hitherto been employed in very different branches of literature. Most of the characters and incidents appear to have been taken from life, and they are made to point an important moral that is developed as the story progresses. The story is one well suited for Sunday-school libraries, and the name of Dr. Tyng upon the title-page will secure it many appreciative readers.

The American Tract Society also send us "Echo of Happy Voices," a new singing-book for Sunday-schools, which contains a number of new hymns and tunes of considerable merit.

—From Turner & Co. we have received the third monthly part of *The Transatlantic*, containing the weekly numbers for May. This publication is edited with much tact, and it has achieved a great popularity. It gives the best stories, sketches, and poetry from the foreign magazines and reviews, and furnishes an excellent variety of reading matter at a very low price.

Sudden and Remarkable Deaths.

The death of Gottschalk while at the piano, in the act of performing his famous composition "La Morte," is by no means the first circumstance of its kind related in dramatic and musical history. We recall immediately Moliere and his *Malade Imaginaire*. The chief personage in the comedy is a sick man, which part was played by the author himself. It was the fourth night of the run. Moliere, weak and ailing, went on for the character, and got through it until the scene came in which his "business" was to fall as if dead. This he did so well that the audience, as well as the persons in the play, were deceived. But, alas! it was no acting, for the poor dramatist was dead in truth. So says Bayle's account; but in another book there is a statement that Moliere was attacked in the scene where he speaks of rhubarb and senna—passing himself off for a physician—the blood gushing from his mouth and nostrils, and his limbs quivering with convulsion.

He was taken home, and his sufferings ceased forever two hours afterwards. In biographical history there are some names, especially interesting to readers of all tastes. One of these is poor Wilmot, the Earl of Rochester, of whom Hawthorne speaks so tenderly in his English travels; and another Captain Farquhar. Farquhar died during the run of his *Beaux's Stratagem*—perhaps his very best work. "Look on them kindly," said he in his letter to Wilkes, speaking of his two little children soon to be fatherless, "for the sake of him who was to the last hour of his life thine." With Hughes it was more singular still. He died in an hour after he received the account of the success of his *Siege of Damascus*. Moody, the tragedian, fell a corpse in the very middle of his performance of "Claudio," in Shakespeare's *Measure for Measure*. He had been very melancholy for some time on account of the loss of some member of his family, and on the evening of the play was more than once seen to retire to his dressing-room and weep. But his impersonation was much better than it had ever been before—so much so, indeed, that his fellow-actors remarked it. At last, in the scene where "Isabella" bids him prepare for execution, and he answers in those beautiful lines beginning, "Ay, but to die and go we know not where," he suddenly became faint and fell to the stage. The audience for a moment imagined it was a new point, and applauded accordingly. But the truth was very soon made manifest. "Claudio's" heart had burst with grief! Somewhat similar was the death of John Palmer, for whom Sheridan may be said to have written *The School for Scandal*. The bill of the night was *The Stranger*. Palmer, who had been, like Moody, beset with melancholy for some time before, played the gloomy "Count" in the early acts with unusual effect. After uttering the line "There is another and a better world," with most touching pathos, he suddenly paused, closed his eyes, and leaned upon the "Francis" of the night, Mr. Whitfield. He had spoken his last words upon earth.

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GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF COPPER SCALE.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
April 12, 1870.

There will be offered for sale at public auction on FRIDAY, May 6, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the United States Navy Yard, WASHINGTON, about SEVENTY THOUSAND (70,000) POUNDS OF COPPER SCALE, in lots to suit purchasers.

It can be examined at any time previous to the day of sale upon application to the Commandant of the Washington Navy Yard.

Samples of similar scale have shown 82 per cent. of metallic copper.

One-half the purchase money must be deposited at the time of sale, and twelve days will be allowed to remove the scale from the yard, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited to the Government.

All payments to be made in Government funds, and before the scale is removed from the yard. 4 12 tuth6t

PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 354

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, April 18, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·20 A. M., 12·45, and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8·05 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 4·15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9·00 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·35 A. M. and 12·20 noon, passing Reading at 7·23 A. M. and 2·05 P. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon and 6·35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train from New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4·50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3·40 P. M., from Brookside at 4·00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·15 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6·45 A. M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.
7·15 A. M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.
9·40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11·50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4·15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
4·45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
5·30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.
6·55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

5·25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
6·30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7·40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
8·15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
10·00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
1·05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
1·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
6·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
9·00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS.

8·05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
7·30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4·50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

W. C. WHEELER, Sup't.

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY! DIXON'S, No 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 1s mths

1870.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8·30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.
Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9·30 and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINE
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2·15 and 6·30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4·05, 4·35, 5, 5¼, 6, 6¼, 7, 8, 9·20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 10·50, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·50, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3½ and 5¼ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¼ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¼, 7, 9·20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3½, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6·25, 7, 7¾, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 6·55, 7½, 8·10, 9·20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7½ A. M., 4½ P. M.

Leave Plymouth, 6¼ A. M., 4½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8·00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.

For Abington at 1·15, 5·20, and 8 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2·15, 4·40, and 8·25 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·30 and 7·05 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9·25, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.
From Abington at 2·35, 6·45, and 9·20 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

11 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—

For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For OXFORD at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M.

For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6·05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R. 4 2

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA leave PORT DEPOSIT at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

OXFORD at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M., and 5·30 P. M.

CHADD'S FORD at 7·26 A. M., 12·00 M., 1·30 P. M., 4·45 P. M., and 6·49 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 2 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—

TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·40 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n..10·30 A. M., 1·10 and	6·50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9·45 P. M.
Accommodation	12·11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12·00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	6·25 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	9·40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·55 P. M.
Erie Express	12·55 P. M.
Southern Express	7·00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7·00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4·25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT'S,
429 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	-	9·35 P. M.
" " Williamsport	-	7·40 A. M.
arrives at Erie	-	8·20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia		11·40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	-	9·00 P. M.
arrives at Erie	-	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	-	7·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport		6·00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven		7·20 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	- - -	8·40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	-	9·25 P. M.
arrives at Philadelphia		6·20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	- - -	4·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport		3·30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia		12·45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	-	8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport		9·45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia		6·50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport		12·25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	-	5·20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia		9·25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at

8·00 A. M., Mail for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3·15 P. M., Mail for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

5·45 P. M., Accommodation. Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, Swedesboro, and way stations.

EXTRA TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.
(Saturdays only.)

Leave Philadelphia 8·00 A. M.
Leave Cape May 1·10 P. M.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

3 15 WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE.

ONLY ALL RAIL LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, MEMPHIS, NASHVILLE, ATLANTA, AUGUSTA, MONTGOMERY, MOBILE, MACON, RICHMOND, WELDON, WILMINGTON, CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH, and all principal points SOUTH and SOUTHWEST. Tickets for sale, baggage checked through to destination, and all information furnished at

721 CHESNUT Street,
Masonic Hall,
G. RENTON THOMPSON,
1tf Gen. Agent for Philadelphia.

MICHAEL WEAVER. GEORGE H. S. UHLER.

WEAVER & CO.,
Rope and Twine Manufacturers
AND
Dealers in Hemp and Ship Chandlery.

No. 29 North WATER Street,
4 1 1m No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale at the Auction Rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, FIRE-PROOF SAFES, CARPETS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning.

April 21, at 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, about 600 lots of superior parlor, chamber, library, and dining-room furniture; French plate mantel and pier mirrors; superior office furniture; hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows; fine china and glassware; sewing-machines; stoves; velvet, Brussels, and other carpets, etc. A large and general assortment of household furniture.

PIANOS.

Also, two superior rosewood 7-octave piano-fortes, made by J. & C. Fischer and McCammon.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

Also, two superior fire-proof safes, made by Evans & Watson

Also, 53 Panel Doors (new). 4 19 2t

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY AND AUCTION COMMISSION SALESROOMS.

B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer,
No. 1117 CHESNUT Street, (Girard Row).

Furniture sales every Tuesday and Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

Particular attention paid to Out-door Sales at moderate rates. 2 22

THE SALE OF THE SEASON.
SCOTT'S ART GALLERY,
April 14, 1870.

TO CONNOISSEURS AND LOVERS OF ART.

We have received instructions from Mr. A. D'HUYVETTER, now in Antwerp, to say that it being now about eighteen months since he had the pleasure of offering a collection of Paintings in this city, and appreciating the interest manifested in his former sales, has consigned to us 134 Paintings, comprising the best masters of modern art, the larger portion of the collection having never before been exhibited in this country, and received by us direct from the Custom House. The sale will be held

On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
April 19 and 20,

and to be sold without the least reserve. Now on exhibition day and evening, with catalogue.

The following artists are represented:—

FOREIGN.

H. F. Schaefels,	Jacob Jacobs,	Backalowicz,
M. Ten Kate,	David De Noter,	Theo. Gerard,
W. Verschuur,	Aug. Coomans,	Roffiaen,
Pecrus,	J. De Huysmans,	Carabain,
R. Maes,	C. VanLeemputten,	W. Angus,
T. A. Rust,	W. Vester,	A. Everson,
Walraven,	Spohler,	Robbe,
H. Savry,	Marohn,	Stroebel,
Verhoeven Ball,	W.H. Wheelwright,	H. Maes,
A. De Braeckeleer,	L. Van Kuyck,	J. Van Lerius,
E. Bidan,	David Col,	C. F. De Vogel,
E. Verboeckhoven,	Verschuur, Jr.,	Karl Ooms,
H. Vonseben,	A. Van Hamme,	L. Lassalle,
E. Linnig,	A. Neeteson,	J. H. B. Koekkoek,
L. Schaefels,	Van Os,	Chas. Leickert,
Wagner,	Berlin,	Coene,
A. Wust,	A. Mauve,	Herzog,
Zelis,	M. A. Koekkoek,	J. Walraven,
Vermeulen.		

AMERICAN.

A. Parton, N. Y.,	E. D. Lewis,	E. Moran,
M. C. Ream,	S. C. Waters,	Rothermel,
Jas. Hamilton,	V. De V. Bonfield,	Thomas Moran,
Miss Mary Smith,	T. Henry Smith,	H. C. Bispham.

Also, a portrait of Washington, by Gilbert Stuart, and of Peyton Randolph, President of Continental Congress, in 1774, by C. W. Peale. 4 18 2t

No. 929 ARCH Street,
PHILADELPHIA, April 15, 1870.

B. SCOTT, Jr., Esq.

Dear Sir:—In order to introduce my goods more generally, and thereby prove to the public by their use that they are really what is already claimed for them by my numerous customers, superior to anything in my line of business, you are hereby instructed to close out, by public sale, my entire stock of splendid MANTEL, PIER, AND OTHER MIRRORS, on MONDAY MORNING, the 25th inst., at 10 o'clock, at my Gallery, No. 929 Arch street. My unequalled Gallery of PAINTINGS, foreign and American, comprising the highest talent in the world, in the evening, at quarter before 8 o'clock. Also, my splendid collection of the latest CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, etc., elegantly and neatly framed, on TUESDAY EVENING, 26th inst., at quarter before 8 o'clock. Having the greatest confidence in you as a judicious auctioneer and salesman, I remain, etc., GEORGE C. REUKAUFF.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16, 1870.

Mr. B. SCOTT, JR.

Dear Sir:—Having, after twenty-nine years of unceasing labor, come to the conclusion to retire from business, do now purpose to dispose of at public auction my entire STOCK OF FURNITURE, which I desire you to sell without the least reserve, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, April 27th and 28th. I think it quite unnecessary for me to speak about the quality of the goods I produce; only to say that my work is all hand-made and guaranteed the best—no machinery being used in the establishment—and will be found upon examination to speak for itself. The stock will be on exhibition at my warerooms, No. 1309 Chesnut street, three days previous to the sale.

Respectfully yours, M. DEGINTHER.

P. S.—I would particularly call the attention of the public to the above. [4 18 9t] B. SCOTT, JR.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 704 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

Sale at the Auction Rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, TWO French Plate Pier Mirrors, Parlor Suits, Chamber Suits, Desks and Office Furniture, Plated Ware; Fine Brussels, Ingrain, and other Carpets; Mattresses, Beds and Bedding; Cutlery, Bronze, and Gilt Chandeliers, Centre and Bouquet Tables, Etc.

On Wednesday Morning,

April 20, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street, by catalogue, an extensive assortment of superior household furniture, etc. 4 18 2t

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A COLLECTION OF FINE MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.

On Thursday Morning and Evening,

At the Auction Rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street, without reserve, a Collection of Oil Paintings, pleasing subjects, by popular artists.

Administrator's Peremptory Sale at the Auction Rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street.

STOCK VERY FINE DIAMOND JEWELRY, FINE Gold and Silver Watches of every Quality and Description, High Cost Watches, Opera Glasses, Camels' Hair Shawl, Silver Plate, 100 Fine Gold Pens and Holders, etc.

On Friday Morning.

April 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street, by catalogue.

Particulars hereafter. 4 18 4t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, 500 ROLLS WHITE, RED CHECK, AND FANCY CANTON MATTINGS, ETC.

On Friday Morning.

April 22, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, 500 rolls red check and white matting, etc. 4 16 5t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.

On Monday Morning,

April 25, on four months' credit, at 10 o'clock. 4 19 5t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street.

LARGE ATTRACTIVE SPECIAL SALE OF WHITE GOODS, Embroideries, Lace Goods, Hdkfs, Llama Lace Points, Shawls, Parasol Covers, Etc.

On Wednesday Morning,

April 20, at 10 o'clock, by order of Mr. Robert Macdonald, of New York.

Also, in continuation, dry goods, millinery goods, ladies' and children's straw hats, hoop skirts and corsets, cotton trimmings, etc. 4 16 2t

On Thursday, April 21,

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF HOSIERY, GLOVES, NOTIONS, PARIS FANCY GOODS, ETC. 4 16 4t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS
CASH AUCTION HOUSE, [11 24 §
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge.

On account of non-arrival of goods, straw goods sale advertised for Thursday, April 14, has been postponed until further notice. 4 14

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER,
No. 1219 CHESNUT STREET.

Personal attention given to sales of Household Furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of Furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street, every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars see *Public Ledger*. [1 13

N. B.—A superior class of Furniture at private sale.

IN LOUISVILLE, KY.

W. GEORGE ANDERSON, H. C. STUCKY.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
(Established 1826.)

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Business strictly Commission. All auction sales exclusively for cash.

Consignments solicited for auction or private sales.

Regular auction sales of boots, shoes, and hats every Thursday.

Regular auction sales of dry goods, clothing, carpets, notions, etc., every Wednesday and Thursday. [3 19 6m

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The Western Maryland Railroad Company having secured the aid of the city of Baltimore, will soon be in funds sufficient to complete the road from Pipe Creek Bridge to Hagerstown, and will receive Proposals until 9th April for all the unfinished Grading and Bridging on the uncompleted section, the work on which has been suspended for a year.

Payments made in cash for all work done.

The work on the Graduation, Masonry, and Superstructure of Bridges will amount to about $200,000.

For all information as to the present condition of the work to be done, apply to

W. BOLLMAN, President,
3 28 6w No. 24 N. HOLLIDAY Street.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS, 10 18ftu3] DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT last evening a large and hilarious audience greeted Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams when they appeared in John Brougham's drama of *The Emerald Ring*. This piece is about as good as any and is better than most of the Irish dramas of the day, and when acted in a spirited manner, as it was last evening, it affords excellent entertainment for those whose tastes incline them to that sort of thing. As it has been represented here a number of times before, it is not necessary that we should go into a detailed description of it, and it is sufficient to state that it presents an interesting story, and that it affords ample opportunities for Mr. and Mrs. Williams to indulge in those humorous vagaries that make them so popular with their admirers. The "Mike Macarty" of Mr. Williams is very much like all his other Irishmen, especially in the fact that it has only a very remote resemblance to the genuine Hibernian. This stage fiction perpetrated by Barney, however, pleases the public perhaps more than the genuine article would, and as the pleasure of the public is the chief thing to be considered, we refrain from critical analysis of the subject. Mrs. Williams as "Maggie Macarty" is as handsome and as merry as ever. She "shakes an ankle" in a genuine Irish jig as no other woman upon the stage can, and with her superabundant animal spirits and good humor she is, after all, the main attraction of the performance. The remaining parts in *The Emerald Ring* are creditably represented, and Mr. Walcot in particular is entitled to praise for his artistic make-up and powerful acting as the ruffian "Ralph Deadlight." *The Emerald Ring* will be repeated this evening.

AT THE CHESNUT another large audience was in attendance last evening to witness the performance of *The Field of the Cloth of Gold*. The burlesque of the *Boston Jubilee*, with Mrs. Oates as "Arbuckle" and Hernandez as "Gilmore," was received with shouts of laughter and applause. It should be remembered that *The Field of the Cloth of Gold* will be withdrawn after the present week.

AT THE ARCH Sheridan's comedy of *The School for Scandal* and the domestic drama of *The Household Fairy* are announced for this evening.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.—On Thursday next Signor Brignoli's season of Italian opera will open with *Lucia di Lammermoor;* on Friday *Il Trovatore* will be given, with Madame Gazzaniga as "Azucena;" and at the matinee on Saturday *Martha* will be performed.

Lucrezia Borgia is announced for Monday.

The sale of seats for single performances will commence to-morrow at Boner's, No. 1102 Chesnut street, and at the Academy of Music.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a number of new burlesques and other attractions will be given this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE an interesting variety of songs, burlesques, and dances are announced for this evening.

THE PANORAMA OF "THE PILGRIM" has proved one of the most successful affairs of the kind ever exhibited in this city. It has decided merit as a work of art, and it illustrates a most interesting subject. This evening it will be exhibited for the benefit of the Nineteenth Street M. E. Church.

CARL GAERTNER, director of the National Conservatory of Music, announces that his second soiree will be given at Dutton's Rooms, Nos. 1126 and 1128 Chesnut street, on Saturday evening, April 30, when a fine programme will be presented.

MISS CAROLINE McCAFFREY will give a grand vocal concert at Musical Fund Hall on Friday evening next. Miss McCaffrey will be assisted by Mrs. Susan Galton-Kelleher, Miss Helen McCaffrey, Mr. George Simpson, Mr. J. R. Thomas; and Mr. W. H. Dietrich. A fine programme will be presented, and a first-class entertainment may be expected. The price of tickets is one dollar, and they can be procured at Gould's, No. 923 Chesnut street.

ENGLISH PARLOR OPERA.—To-morrow evening Mendelssohn's *only* opera, *The Son and Stranger*, will be performed at the Amateurs' Drawing Room, by the following ladies and gentlemen:—Madame Josephine Schimpf, Miss E. Poole, Mr. George Bishop, Mr. W. W. Gilchrist, Mr. H. R. Barnhurst, and a full chorus. The performance will conclude with a musical adaptation, by Sullivan, of the farce of *Box and Cox*, entitled *Love in Lodgings*. Tickets can be had at Boner's, No. 1102 Chesnut street.

A GRAND CONTEST CONCERT will take place this evening at the Philadelphia City Institute, corner of Eighteenth and Chesnut streets, between S. Laughlin and J. H. Smith, for the championship in elocution.

REV. MR. DURANT, a colored clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will lecture to-morrow evening at the Colored High School, Bainbridge street, above Ninth. Subject, "Life and Times of the Huguenots." Mr. Durant will also give readings of the Scriptures in Hebrew, Greek, Spanish, Portuguese, French, and Italian.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE MOYA BALL.—A SUCCESS IN ONE WAY AND A DISGRACE IN ANOTHER.—The ball of the Moyamensing Hose Company took place last evening at the Academy of Music, and, as a matter of course, there was a perfect crush from the grand march until after 2 o'clock this morning. The number of attendants exceeded by several hundred those of any former occasion. The affair was a perfect success in a pecuniary way, and the Moya, notwithstanding the immense outlay of money in the shape of expenses, will derive a profit of several thousand dollars. The Academy was brilliantly lighted and decorated from the parquet circle to the amphitheatre. The stage was set with a fine garden scene, and on the rear end were a large number of natural plants on a series of steps, one above the other. Here also were arranged cages containing mechanical warblers whose musical notes, blended with the instrumentation of Mark Hassler's Orchestra and Grafulla's Band of New York, gave a striking effect to the occasion.

To say that the ball was a success in a pecuniary point of view, and that it was largely attended, is all that can be said in its favor; for never was there such an affair in this city into which so many of the frail ones of the female sex were admitted. It is well known that on such occasions it is impossible to keep all of this order of humanity from participating, but never has there been assembled within the walls of the Academy such an exceedingly large number of the most noted nymphes-du-pave as were present last night. On the stage their immodest dressing succeeded in cleaning before midnight that portion of the building of all the virtuous females, who attempted to seek shelter in the retiring and dressing-rooms. Here again were gangs of bawds, behaving in such a manner that coats and hats were sought and hasty exits made by the wives and daughters of respectable men. Should the character of the women attending the next annual ball of the Moya degenerate in the same ratio as those of last night did from that of 1869, it may be readily imagined that that portion of the audience will not contain a handful of modest women.

THE NEW YORK AND GERMANTOWN CONNECTING TRAINS.—The time table of the trains on the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad, connecting with the trains to and from New York, will be as follows on and after Thursday next:—Passengers taking the 7, 9·05, and 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with trains for New York, and the 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. trains from New York connect with the 1·15 and 9·20 P. M. trains from Germantown to Ninth and Green streets.

PICTURES FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Mr. Carl Baun has now on exhibition at the galleries, No. 1125 Chesnut street, twenty landscapes illustrating the scenery about Delaware Water Gap, which he proposes to present to the public schools. The pictures will be divided into three lots, and the votes of the visitors will decide which of the schools shall have them. A fee of twenty-five cents will be charged for admission to the exhibition to compensate the artist for his time and trouble.

THE FRESHET.

The Appearance of the River Banks—The Damage Done—The Subsiding Waters.

Considerable damage has been done along the banks of the river Schuylkill by the freshet of yesterday. The water has now somewhat subsided, so that all the harm which has been done can be ascertained. The front of the Park has been considerably damaged in some places by the ground and the river wall being washed away. A corner of a wharf near the waterworks has been torn away. The turbine wheels are all running and in good order, but at one time yesterday the water covered the floor of the turbine wheel-houses to the depth of a foot and a half, and it was feared that it would rise still higher and necessitate the stopping of the works. The highest height of the water over the dam was six feet. It has now fallen about one-half, or three feet, and is still subsiding. The highest point was attained about 9 o'clock last evening, at which time the water presented a most furious appearance. It was covered with timber and brushwood, and was of a dirty, dark color. The stream poured over the dam with a terrific noise, taking with it the floating substances, and dashing them together below the dam with terrible force.

The freshet, however, even at its worst, was nothing to compare with the great one of last year.

The floor of the Quaker City Barge Club house was covered with water, which did some damage to the property of the club. The wharf at Fairmount from which the little river steamers start was completely submerged, and only its surface again appeared to view this morning. The wharves on either side of the river below the dam as far south as the Arsenal were covered with water, of which the smallest depth was one foot. Considerable lumber and other merchandise stored upon them were carried away and lost.

The paper mill on Race street was surrounded with water, the street being covered with water as far east as Twenty-third. The mills at Manayunk were compelled to stop. The amount of rise of the water was much greater farther up the river than opposite the city. The Wissahickon was very much swollen, and considerable loss was sustained along its banks. The Delaware river at one time was also very high. At 4 o'clock this morning several of the piers were under water, but the water subsided before any great damage was done.

SERIOUS BRAWL.—Yesterday at the upper end of Chesnut Hill a row occurred between a lot of iron miners, during which two of the number were seriously injured. The parties, who are all employed in the mines around Montgomery county, had taken a holiday, and came down to the "Hill" for a frolic. Partaking rather freely of a decoction made of villainous whisky, eggs, and milk, styled egg-nogg, they soon became excited and commenced wrangling. As is usual where two different parties of Hibernians meet, old feuds were reawakened, and the terms "Bloody Far Down" and "Corkorian" soon led them to blows. Now in the Green Isle when these faction fights occur, the weapon used is a "shillalah," and the greatest damage that is ever incurred by the participants is a broken head now and then.

The participants in the present instance, whose names are Michael Boyle, Henry Carr, Charles Gallagher, Michael Laun, and Robert Barr, have become Americanized, and have therefore discarded the weapon of their forefathers, and yesterday showed their new idea of fighting by freely using their knives. Barr was badly cut in the stomach and twice in the left ear; another one of the crowd had an artery of the arm severed. When they had enjoyed their brutal sport to their full desire, the uninjured ones commenced caring for their wounded brethren. A physician being called on he dressed the injured men's wounds, and then lodged information of the row at the police station. A squad of officers proceeded to the scene, but only secured one of the party, Boyle, who was held in $1000 bail by Alderman Comly to answer at Court.

BALL-ETS.—The cabmen did a lively business last night in carrying parties to and from the ball.

—The Mayor's police lieutenants were all present in citizen's dress.

—Many noted sporting men were to be seen amongst the assemblage.

—The police force was well represented. All of the force fortunate enough to own or borrow a suit of clothes attended.

—Some of the down-town patrons supposed the cologne vase to contain holy water.

—A *danseuse* that nightly charms the patrons of Fox's appeared with a blue silk train three yards in length.

—A certain female, well known under a "childish *sobriquet*," appeared in a cherry-colored satin with a train of ten feet.

—The attempts at affectation on the part of some of the "females" almost caused a revulsion of feeling in the stomachs of the caryatides that grace the building.

—The "Squire" was hard worked, and did all in his power to add to the *eclat* of the occasion.

—The costly dresses of some of the females seemed to give them much annoyance, and from appearance one would believe they were not used to wearing such fine apparel.

—The "dressing" of some of the "demi-monde" showed to the audience in all plainness their true character.

THE ARCH STREET ROBBERY.—Before Alderman Burns, of the Seventeenth ward, yesterday, were arraigned William Furlong and William Radcliffe, on the charge of being concerned in the robbery of the cloth store of Messrs. Casselbery & Cadwallader, No. 830 Arch street, some two weeks ago. It will be remembered that the goods were all recovered last week by Chief Kelley and Messrs. Lukens and Tryon. Since then the officers have kept a sharp watch for the thieves, and have at length managed to capture them.

Mr. Cadwallader being called on, identified a glove found on Furlong as having been stolen from their establishment, and upon this evidence the accused were sent to Moyamensing in default of $1000 bail each to answer the charge of robbery at court.

ROWDYISM.—About 6 o'clock this morning the usually quiet neighborhood of Washington Square was made the scene of a disgraceful street brawl, which for a time threatened to prove serious in consequence. About the hour named three "roughs," one of whom is named Henry McQuade, attacked a couple of colored men and beat them severely. The weaker party struggled manfully against their assailants, but were soon overpowered, and would perhaps have been beaten to death had not a servant of one of the families near by notified a couple of policemen, who quelled the disturbance and arrested McQuade and one of the negroes, named Morton. The latter was much battered about the head, and severely cut on the face. Alderman McColgan held each in $800 bail to answer.

MUSIC IN THE SCHOOLS.—At the last stated meeting of the School Controllers, it was determined, on motion of Dr. Nebinger, to refer the whole subject to a special committee of five members to report at the next stated meeting. President Stanton has appointed the following named gentlemen on the committee:—Dr. Andrew Nebinger, David Weatherly, Lewis Elkin, Peter Widener, and James H. McBride.

A WAIF.—The occupant of the dwelling No. 1009 South Twentieth street was somewhat astonished this morning by an unlooked-for visitor in the shape of a female child. Having a large family of his own, and not wishing to father the children of others, he handed the "little one" over to the tender mercies of Mayor Fox's police.

"FREE TRADE."—This evening Dr. McIlvaine will deliver the last of his series of lectures on "Free Trade" at the Hall of the University of Pennsylvania, on Ninth street, above Chesnut. The lecture will be free, and at its conclusion a meeting will be held and a number of resolutions will be offered.

THE DIRK.—George Weist was arrested at Seventeenth street and Ridge avenue last evening for making too free a display of a dirk knife which he happened to possess. Alderman Pancoast held him in $400 bail to answer.

THE JUBILEE—THE ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETED.—The following programme has been announced by the Committee of Arrangements for the celebration of the ratification of the fifteenth amendment on Tuesday, April 26th, 1870:—

At sunrise a national salute will be fired by John W. Jackson, Post 27, G. A. R.

It is requested that all business be suspended and all business places closed for the day at 8 o'clock A. M.

That the churches be opened for Divine services appropriate to the occasion, at 9 o'clock A. M.

And those desiring to participate in the grand procession to assemble on Broad street at 1 o'clock P. M.

The mass meeting will be convened in Horticultural Hall at 6 o'clock P. M.

The exercises of the day will close with grand festivities in Horticultural Hall, commencing at 10 P. M.

All military organizations, civic societies, soldiers, and sailors of the late war, citizens of Philadelphia and the adjoining states, cities and towns, on horse or foot, desiring to participate in the grand processions are requested to report by officers or marshals, without delay, to the Chairman of Committee on Procession, at these headquarters (No. 712 Lombard street), their names, date of organization, number of members intending to participate, music, banners, decorations, etc., intended to be brought into line.

The procession will form on west side of Broad street, right resting on Race, at 1 o'clock, countermarch down Broad to Lombard, down Lombard to Ninth, up Ninth to Chesnut, down Chesnut to Fifth, up Fifth to Thompson, up Thompson to Twelfth, down Twelfth to Arch, up Arch to Sixteenth, down Sixteenth to Locust, down Locust to Broad, down Broad to Horticultural Hall, and there dismiss.

At the close of the procession the mass meeting will immediately be convened in Horticultural Hall.

Distinguished speakers have been invited to lend their presence on this occasion or send words of sympathy. Among them are President Grant, Vice-President Colfax, Chief Justice Chase, Hon. George S. Boutwell, Senators Charles Sumner, Oliver P. Morton, Henry Wilson, Simon Cameron, John Scott, and Hiram R. Reveis; Representatives Benjamin F. Butler, William D. Kelley, George W. Julian, General O. O. Howard, his Excellency John W. Geary, State Senators Morrow B. Lowry, James L. Graham, General Harry White, Wendell Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison, George H. Boker, Fred. Douglass, Professor Howard Day, John W. Forney, William Nesbit, Galusha A. Grow, Robert Purvis, John M. Langston, Isaiah C. Wears, and O. V. Catto.

CONTESTED WILL CASE.—The will of Mary P. Loxley, spinster, late of West Philadelphia, was presented for probate on the 14th instant. Attached to the will are three codicils. The third codicil gives to John Yard, Jr., and Charles Yard, the business agents of Miss Loxley, $16,000 in stocks; the remainder of the will contains bequests to her various relatives. Six caveats have been filed against the admission of the document to probate. The testimony for the will was taken before the Register of Wills on the 14th instant, and again to-day. The case of the contestants has not yet been opened, and the matter has been held over until the 2d proximo. The entire estate is valued at between $700,000 and $800,000. The attorneys for the will are Eli K. Price and Charles T. Bonsall; for the contestants, M. J. Mitcheson, E. Spencer Miller, John A. Clark, Joseph A. Clay, George W. Biddle, Elijah Thomas, U. C. Smith, and E. L. Perkins.

THE TWENTIETH STREET-CLEANING DISTRICT.—At the meeting of the Board of Health held this afternoon, the proposals for cleaning the streets of the Twentieth district were opened, and were as follows (the contract comprises from May 1 next to December 31, 1871):—

Emanuel Peters	$4400	Thomas Gannon	$3440
C. B. F. O'Neill	3000	Francis P. Green	5200
Joseph Johnson	2990	Thomas B. Stites	2725
Joseph Watts	3100	H. J. Habliston	2585
Henry W. Ulrich	2300	James Brown	7200
William Timson	4000	John Bradley	4000

The board then adjourned to meet at the call of the Committee on Street Cleaning, when the contract will be awarded.

THE TALE OF A SHEEP.—Before Alderman Makin this morning were arraigned Henry Meyers and Robert Lowry on the charge of a stealing a sheep. The history of the case is as follows:—On Saturday morning last Meyers hooked the carcase of the animal from the stall of a butcher named Gay, in Callowhill Street Market, below Fifth, and deposited it in the store of Lowry, near by. When ready to dispose of the mutton he called upon Lowry, who refused to deliver it. Meyers then let out the facts. Meyers was held in $500 and Lowry in $400 bail to answer at court.

FILTH, GARBAGE, ASHES, SWEEPINGS, ETC.—The Board of Health have directed that circulars be furnished to the residents throughout the city, notifying them that the throwing of filth, garbage, ashes, sweepings, rubbish, etc., upon any street, lane, court, alley, sidewalk, or vacant lots within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Board of Health is hereby prohibited, and any person so offending will be subject to a fine of $5 for each and every offense.

CONCEALED WEAPONS.—An inebriated Hibernian named James McDonald was arrested at Third and Spruce streets early this morning, whilst flourishing a loaded revolver. James was threatening to shoot every person he met, until he happened to run across the officer, when his courage suddenly wilted. Alderman McColgan gave him a hearing, and held him in $800 bail to answer the charge of carrying concealed deadly weapons.

MILITARY VISITORS.—Last evening Company B, under the command of Captain Hemsig, and Company C, under the command of Captain Connelly, of the 5th Battalion of the New Jersey National Guards, and commanded by Adjutant D. B. Murphy, passed from Camden to Broad and Vine streets, for the purpose of attending the third annual reception ball of the Philadelphia City Guards.

PROPOSALS FOR WATER MAINS.—The Committee on Water of Councils will open this afternoon the proposals for water mains which are necessary for the immediate purposes of the city, comprising about 2500 lengths of 36 inch pipe, weighing 3575 to 5380 pounds each. The bids will be opened at the office of the Chief Engineer, on Fifth street, below Chesnut.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—About noon to-day Hiram Keen, aged seventy-six years, was instantly killed by being kicked in the temple by a horse which he was driving. The accident occurred at Marshall and Master streets. The deceased resided at 1843 Germantown road, where his body was taken and the Coroner notified

SECOND SEASON.
GREAT EXCITEMENT.

TRIUMPH! TRIUMPH!
TRIUMPH! TRIUMPH!
TRIUMPH! TRIUMPH!
TRIUMPH! TRIUMPH!

THE DAVIS REFRIGERATOR.
THE DAVIS REFRIGERATOR
THE DAVIS REFRIGERATOR
THE DAVIS REFRIGERATOR

LINED WITH WHITE METAL.
Lined with White Metal.
Lined with White Metal.
Lined with White Metal.
KING OF THE WORLD.
King of the World.
King of the World.
King of the World.

SOLE DEPOT,

EDWARD J. WILLIAMS,

Central House-furnishing Store,

915 MARKET Street.

J. S. WORMAN & CO.,

Proprietors and Manufacturers.
4 7 thstu6m8p

FUNITURE

Selling at Cost,

No. 1019 MARKET Street.

4 18 3m R. NORTH.

THIRD EDITION

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Darien Ship Canal.

Possible International Complications.

England Rather Disposed to Object.

The Proceedings of Congress To-day.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Arctic Exploration.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has settled the Hayes-Hall controversy by agreeing to a resolution appropriating one hundred thousand dollars for an Arctic expedition, to be used by the President in his discretion, and allowing him to select the commander of the expedition.

The Ohio Visitors.

Telegrams received here to-day state that members of the Ohio Legislature will arrive at 10 o'clock this evening. A delegation of Ohioans will be at the depot to receive them and escort them to their headquarters. To-morrow they will be introduced to the President and heads of departments.

The Georgia Investigation.

The Senate Judiciary Committee began the examination of witnesses in the Georgia investigation to-day. Three witnesses were summoned—Judge Hughes, a lawyer here; H. J. Ramsdell, correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial;* and Lewis Porter, Deputy Postmaster of this city. Ramsdell testified that a Senator told him that he had been offered ten thousand dollars to vote against the Bingham amendment. The nature of the testimony of the other witnesses has not transpired, but it is thought they have been engaged in trying to manipulate Senators in the Bullock interest.

It seems to be conceded that both the Pomeroy and Bingham amendments will be defeated in the Senate to-day when the vote is taken on the Georgia bill, and that the measure will be passed as originally reported from the Reconstruction Committee of the House.

Pig Iron and the Tariff.

The defeat of the pig iron section of the Tariff bill is attributed to the absence of seven members from Pennsylvania who would have voted for it. Its friends say they can get it restored by a call of the yeas and nays when the bill comes into the House. This is doubtful, however.

Fremont Pacific Railroad

men had another hearing before the Pacific Railroad Committee to-day, but final action was postponed until Friday. Senator Flannigan, of Texas, and ex-Congressman Williams, of Indiana, made arguments favoring the project.

The Colored Vote.

Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, and members of the Executive Committee of the Union League of America, are here making arrangements for the organization of the negroes throughout the United States into leagues, subject to the General League. They had interviews with the President and heads of departments to-day on the subject.

The Darien Business.

There is much comment in official circles on the action of the British Minister in protesting against the building of the Darien Canal by the United States. The protest is said to be emphatic in its tone, and it is feared that serious difficulties may grow out of it. Secretary Fish has laid the matter before the President, and it will be considered in Cabinet meeting to-day.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Mr. Morrill (Maine), from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back various Executive communications upon Indian affairs, and asked their reference to the Committee on Indian Affairs. So referred.

Mr. Sumner presented four petitions from citizens of the United States, asking the appointment by the President of a land commission, through which the recently enslaved people shall obtain homesteads.

The following bills were introduced and referred:—

By Mr. Howard, to disapprove of certain acts of the Territorial Legislature of Idaho, and for other purposes.

By Mr. Edmunds, to enforce the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. Harland, for the improvement of water communication between the Mississippi river and Lake Michigan.

By the Wisconsin and other rivers.

By Mr. Abbott, to incorporate the United States Trust, Loan, and Guarantee Company of Washington, D. C.

By Mr. Boreman, for the relief of the legal representatives of W. L. Thomson, a Brigadier-General in the Revolutionary war; fixing the time of holding terms of the Circuit Court in the District of West Virginia, and to establish certain post roads in West Virginia.

Mr. Chandler asked unanimous consent to amend the resolution passed yesterday directing an inquiry as to whether corrupt means had been attempted to influence the votes of Senators on the Georgia bill. His amendment was "That said committee be instructed to inquire whether the Rebels of the South have used any improper or corrupt means to secure the adoption of the so-called Bingham amendment." Mr. Ferry objected.

Mr. Chandler subsequently offered a resolution directing the President of the United States to appoint two or more commissioners or other diplomatic agents to open negotiations with the people of the Winnipeg country, with a view to the annexation of that district to the United States, either as a Territory or a State. Laid over.

At 1 o'clock the Georgia bill was taken up, and Mr. Davis yielded the floor to Mr. Fowler, who denied that secret organizations existed in the South to the extent or of the character represented.

House.

Mr. Stevenson presented petitions from the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce for an appropriation to complete the Louisville and Portland Canal, or for a release by the Government of the work to private enterprise for its completion.

Mr. Butler (Mass.) offered a resolution relating to internal taxation, abolishing the income tax. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

[This is the resolution telegraphed yesterday.]

Mr. Jones (Ky.) asked leave to offer a resolution reciting that by the act of February 25, 1866, it is provided that duties on imports shall be paid in coin, which shall be set apart as a special fund, and applied first to the interest on the bonds and notes of the United States; second, to the purchase or payment of one per cent. per annum of the national debt as a sinking fund, the residue to be placed in the Treasury, and instructing the Secretary to inform the House by what authority he has, from time to time, been appropriating that residue or any money in the Treasury for the purchase or redemption of United States bonds.

Mr. Kelsey (N. Y.) objected.

Mr. Twitchell, a member of the Post Office Committee, made some personal explanation of matters of difference between himself and the chairman and other members of the committee in reference to the investigation in the construction of the New York and Boston Post Offices. He occupied one hour in his remarks.

Mr. Farnsworth, chairman of the committee, replied.

FROM THE WEST.

The Berry-Fletcher Case.

ST. LOUIS, April 19.—In the case of Berry vs. ex-Governor Fletcher and others in the United States, the jury, by order of the court, rendered a special verdict of not guilty as to Fletcher. The case will proceed against General Montgomery and the other defendants.

FROM EUROPE.

The Discussion on the Plebiscite.

PARIS, April 19.—The discussion on the *plebiscite* opened in the Senate yesterday and will be continued to-day. Nothing important has been reached yet, and it is not believed the subject will be finally disposed of to-day.

FOURTH EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Von Bismark Seriously Ill.

The Plebiscite not to be Voted on.

The Fenian Scare in Canada.

FROM EUROPE.

Seizure of Powder in Ireland.

DUBLIN, April 19.—A large lot of powder was seized by the authorities at the little village of Connell, on the Liffey, yesterday, supposed to have been collected by Fenians.

Wreck of a Schooner.

GLASGOW, April 19.—The submerged masts recently seen off Troon have since been demonstrated to belong to some schooner.

The Duchess De Berri.

PARIS, April 19.—All the Legitimist journals of France appear this morning dressed in mourning on account of the death of the Duchess of Berri.

The "Plebiscite."

The Committee of the International Association of Workmen, at a meeting held last evening to decide what course it was desirable to take relative to the "Plebiscite," and after a short debate it was resolved to abstain from voting altogether.

Illness of Bismark.

BERLIN, April 19.—Count Von Bismark is very ill at his country seat in Pomerania. A consultation of physicians has been summoned.

Ship News.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 19.—Steamship Berlin, from Baltimore for Bremen, has arrived here.

This Evening's Quotations.

LONDON, April 19—5 P. M.—Consols for money, 94⅛, and for account, 94⅛. American securities quiet. United States 5-20s of 1862, 88⅞; of 1865, old, 87⅞; of 1867, 89⅞; 10-40s, 86. Stocks quiet. Erie Railway, 20⅛; Illinois Central, 113; Great Western, 28.

LIVERPOOL, April 19—5 P. M.—Cotton quiet and steady; uplands, 11⅜d.; Orleans, 11⅝@11⅞d. Sales, 10,000 bales, including 2000 bales for export and speculation.

LONDON, April 19—5 P. M.—Tallow flat at 44s. 6d. @44s. 9d. Linseed oil firmer but not higher.

HAMBURG, April 19.—Petroleum opened flat.

BREMEN, April 19.—Petroleum opened flat.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Tennessee Reconstruction.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The House Committee on Reconstruction this morning examined A. E. Boone, of Tennessee, in reference to the condition of affairs in that State. He represented he was compelled to leave Benham county on account of his political opinions. In the course of the examination he was questioned with regard to the character of a Mr. Lashen, and stated that Mr. Lashen was his partner and a gentleman.

Subsequently some statements of a Mr. Brown were presented, showing that Mr. Boone left his home on account of a personal difficulty, which statements were verified by an affidavit made by the Mr. Lashen whom Mr. Boone had previously designated as his partner and a gentleman. Mr. Boone subsequently claimed that the statement and affidavit were procured under coercion.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

Continued from the Third Edition.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—He protested against the attempt to attribute to the people of the whole South the crimes of a few, and to punish the entire people for an assumed lawlessness about which the evidence before the Senate was not sufficient to convict the meanest criminal in a court of justice. Those who had wielded authority over Georgia and the South since the war were responsible if criminals were permitted to go free and outrages were publicly perpetrated. After referring to the peculiar situation of the Southern people since the war, and the necessity for an efficient remedy in a well-regulated public sentiment, Mr. Fowler went on to show that in good order and obedience to law the South would compare favorably with the North; that the Southern street fight was preferable to the Northern prize-fight. He held that if Mr. Bingham's amendment was overthrown the State officers of Georgia would be continued for two years longer, not by the vote of the people, but by Congressional legislation, and therefore the constitutional guarantee of a republican form of government in a State would be violated.

House.

Continued from the Third Edition.

The controversy, in which there was nothing of public interest, was made amusing by the repeated attempts of Mr. Twitchell to get Mr. Farnsworth to yield to him for questions or remarks, which Mr. Farnsworth generally declined to do. Other members of the committee, Messrs. Ferry, Fitch, Tyner, and Smith (Oregon), also participated in the discussion, which came to an end at 2·30, when, on motion of Mr. Butler (Mass.), the whole subject was laid on the table.

Mr. Stevenson then called up the contested election case from the First district of Louisiana, the majority report being that J. H. Sypher is entitled to the seat, and moved the previous question, with the statement that of the hour to which he would be entitled he would yield one half to the other side.

Mr. Kerr hoped the previous question would not be seconded. He wanted a reasonable time to present the case. The previous question was seconded —84 to 55.

Mr. Eldridge moved that the House adjourn, remarking that if 26,000 majority was to be overruled under the previous question, popular elections might as well be dispensed with.

As there were indications on the Democratic side of an intention to filibuster, and as Mr. Kerr stated that they would be satisfied with two hours' discussion, Mr. Stevenson withdrew the demand for the previous question, and proceeded to state the case in behalf of Mr. Sypher.

FROM THE DOMINON.

The Fenian Excitement.

MONTREAL, April 19.—The Volunteers parade as usual, but there is no Fenian excitement. The Papal Zouaves have offered their services to the Government. It is stated that the Prince Consort's Own Rifles, to which regiment Prince Arthur is attached, will form part of the Red River expedition. A steel battery for Red River, which was to leave England about the middle of this month, is the one that was specially constructed for the Abyssinian expedition.

The *Daily News*, a Government organ, announces, semi-officially, that the transfer of the Northwest Territory to Canada has been completed, Great Britain guaranteeing a peaceful transfer and possession thereof.

FROM THE STATE.

The Freshet in the Susquehanna.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WILKESBARRE, April 19.—The Susquehanna is still rising at the rate of about two inches an hour. The railroad between here and Kingston is several feet under water, stopping all trains.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 C & Am 6s, 83.	16 sh Leh Val..b5. 56
cash . 88½	11 sh Penna R..... 58¾
$5000 Pa Cp 5s 100¾	100 sh Leh Nav.s60. 32¾
$1000 City 6s, New.102¾	300 do.....s60. 32¾
$5000 do..Old.c.101½	100 do.....b60. 32¾
$5000 Phil & E 7s.... 89½	100 sh Read R..s30.49·44
$5000 Susq Bds..... 46	300 do.....s40. 49½
$2000 W Jer R 6s.. 91½	100 sh N Carbond... 2

SECOND BOARD.

$200 City 6s, New.102¾	$1800 Pa 6s 2 se.....106¼
$9000 do.........102¾	$2000 Pa 6s 2 m.2d. 97½
$1000 Alle Co 5s.... 77	21 sh Leh V R..... 56
$1000 Phil & E 7s.... 89¾	15 do......ls. 56
$2000 C & A m 6s,89 95¾	100 sh Sch Nav.s60. 32¾

J. HENRY SMYTHE, ESQ., WILL deliver a lecture in the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Chesnut street, west of Eighteenth, under the auspices of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Society, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 20th instant, at quarter before eight o'clock. Subject—"Contrasts and Quotations." Public invited. 4 19 2t

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Effects of the Storm in New York.

The Coal Miners' Strike.

The McFarland Murder Trial.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Duty on Pig Iron.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The close vote last night in the House by which pig iron was reduced to $5 per ton creates much comment among the friends of a higher duty. They will make an effort at a subsequent stage of the bill to raise it to the highest figure.

Paraguayan Affairs.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day met for the purpose of concluding their report on Paraguay.

FROM THE STATE.

The Schuylkill County Coal Strike.

WILKESBARRE, April 19.—The coal operators at Plymouth made another attempt this morning to load the Reading cars, but the men engaged in doing it were stopped and the operators formally notified by the Miners' Union that if any more coal was furnished to the Schuylkill county operators, work would be stopped immediately.

FROM NEW YORK.

Detention to Railroad Travel.

WAVERLY, April 19.—In consequence of the flood in the Chemung river, no trains on the Erie Railroad have passed this place since yesterday afternoon. The day express that left New York yesterday morning still lies here. The water is still rising. The train for the East was made at 1 o'clock this afternoon. Land slides have taken place at several places on the Pennsylvania and New York Railroad. No train has arrived from Philadelphia since last evening. The Susquehanna is not high.

The McFarland Trial.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The court convened at 11 o'clock this morning. Many ladies were present, attracted by the belief that the testimony was about to become more interesting. The insanity plea is given up for the present, and testimony relating to the connection between Richardson and Mrs. McFarland will be produced. Mrs. Mason was again placed on the stand and testified as follows:—

When Richardson came to her house the first time he came in the night; Don't know who let him in; before he came Mrs. McFarland received two letters postmarked Hartford, where Richardson was; Mrs. McFarland told witness she would not live with her husband any more; witness remonstrated, telling her the prisoner was a devoted husband; McFarland came to the house and went with witness to Mrs. McFarland's room; saw the prisoner take out some letters from her writing-desk; they were the letters witness heard read from Mrs. Calhoun and Mrs. Sinclair; he also took out of a trunk a likeness of Richardson, which he put back again; McFarland was very much agitated during the search; witness told McFarland of her seeing Richardson in Mrs. McFarland's room; Mrs. McFarland breakfasted with Richardson three days after she came back to live in the house; the breakfast was cooked by Mrs. McFarland; witness remembers Richardson taking a piece of paper off some clothes that the washerwoman brought in; both Richardson's and Mrs. McFarland's clothes were in the basket.

On cross-examination nothing new was elicited, she testifying that Richardson was frequently in Mrs. McFarland's room.

Judge Davis asked witness about McFarland breaking open the trunk, but Mr. Graham objected to his assuming that the trunk was broken open.

The Recorder remarked that he did not think the cross-examination pursued by Judge Davis was justified, as it did not refer to anything that was communicated to McFarland, and that they were not trying anything about the connection of Richardson and Mrs. McFarland.

Judge Davis thought he should be allowed to cross-examine the witness on all points touched by the defense.

The Recorder excluded any questions on this matter.

On resuming the cross-examination Judge Davis was about to question witness in relation to facts connected with the first shooting.

Graham objected, and the Recorder ruled the question out.

The cross-examination was resumed — Witness was not in the room when the prisoner opened the trunk, but came in some time after; could not tell whether he broke it open or not; did not know how many letters were taken out; saw Richardson's picture in the trunk; McFarland read three letters that he took from the trunk, one from Mrs. McFarland's father, one from Mrs. Calhoun, and one from Mrs. Sinclair.

A recess was here taken.

After the recess, Mr. Graham asked the witness to repeat the conversation that occurred between herself and Mrs. Calhoun relative to Mrs. McFarland's playing at the Winter Garden. Mr. Davis objected, and the Recorder ruled it out.

The Storm on the Hudson.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 19.—The heavy rain storm of yesterday washed the track of the Hudson River Railroad, above Coxsackie, and detained the Montreal up train nearly four hours last night. The express down train this morning was detained one hour and a half. Trains this afternoon will run on time.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Pacific Mail Steam...	36½
Con. Stock	92⅝	Western Union Tele	32⅝
do. scrip	89⅛	Toledo & Wabash R.	49⅝
N. Y. & Erie Rail.	24⅛	Mil. & St. Paul R. com	59½
Ph. and Rea. R.	98⅛	Mil. & St. Paul R. pref.	73⅛
Mich. South. & Ni. R.	88⅛	Adams Express	61
Cle. and Pitt. R.	99	Wells, Fargo & Co.	19⅛
Chi. and N. W. com.	73½	United States	42⅝
Chi. and N. W. pref.	84½	Tennessee 6s, new.	54⅛
Chi. and R. I. R.	116¼	Gold	113⅜
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	92½	Market steady.	

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Cotton quiet but steady, with sales of 600 bales middling upland at 23¼c. State and Western Flour advanced 5@10c. and more doing; State, $4·55@6·30; Ohio, $4·85@6; Western, $4·60@6·15; Southern firmer at $5·60@9·75. Wheat advanced 1c.; No. 2 Spring, $1·09; winter red Western, $1·22@1·25. Corn scarce and advanced 1@2c.; new mixed Western, $1·14@1·15. Oats advanced 1@2c.; State, 68@70; Western, 60c. in store. Beef quiet. Pork dull; mess, $27·50@27·62. Lard dull; steam, 15½@15⅝. Whisky quiet at $1·05½.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Burlingame Obsequies.

BOSTON, April 19.—At a meeting of the City Committee on the Burlingame obsequies to-day, it was determined that the cities of Cambridge and Chelsea should unite with Boston in the demonstration, and that a sub-committee from each city should proceed to New York and accompany the remains to Boston.

FINE STATIONERY,
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4 16 12t* Nos. 931 and 933 MARKET Street.

ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., NOTARIES PUBLIC, COMMISSIONERS, ETC.—Depositions and Acknowledgments taken for any State or Territory of the United States